WEEKLY JOURNAL

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,

e paid for is printed after the name on each thus every week subscribers can see whe of subscription expires. Timely attention the part of those desirous of renewing wi

AGENTS.

In an excellent and practical speech a few days ago at Fort Wayne, Indiana, he referred to it officy of returning to specie payments at the

If Congress shall, early in the approaching sension, authorize the funding of legal-tenders, and the work of reduction be commenced and carried on resolutely, but carefully and pradeutly, we will reach the solid ground of specific payments without serious embarrassment to

viewe of Socretary McCullough are fully ap-Proved by the President, and that the Adminisreturn to specie payments, and that it will be ecommended to Congress to authorize the

There is no doubt that a bloated currency is one of the worst evils that can afflict a coun- the Union cause with great disfavor, and cmry. Its effects are all unbealthy, and the longer it is continued the worse they grow. Recognizmon with the vast majority of the people, with | panimity of President Johnson and the marked peculiar pleasure, any wise and prudent meas- success of bla Administration are subjects of es looking to its curtailment and paving the way to a resumption of specie payments at an

We join the Secretary of the Treasury in the expression of the hope that Congress will turn and provide a way to meet the just desires and expectations of the people.

No doubt a desperate effort will be made to stave off any action in reference to the question. The heavy importers of New York will

tion. The heavy importers of New York will probably make common cause with the gold and stock namblers of Wall street to defeat the plans of the Secretary, and to keep up an inflated paper-money carrency as long as possible, or at least until they can sell out.

They care nothing for the rest of the country. The present evistem enables them to manipulate its business, to stimulate prices, and make sudden fortunes by processes and dodges which they call shrewdness, but which plain people cometimes call by a more expressive and lets popular term.

Speculation has run and is running riot as the natural result of an expanded currency, and we can expect to witness no diminution of it so

timues. Its enurmous volume must be reduced.

should be real, and we do not think it can be-

ject in a strong light in his message, and we trust, and, if reports speak the truth, we bewith as little delay as possible. The country is ripe and ready for the measure; and, whatever feel sure, will heartily respond to it and warmly support the President and his Cabinet in carry-

rnow that the old Northern radicals, both eecular and religious, used to sneer at the Mr. Choate once remarked that he never opsidered that as very great sarcasm; but the iterated it upon all occasions when they wished to be argumentative and severe, just as they now to see wisdom in their countels. We thought "Union savers" had ceased to be proper subjects of ridicule with the fools and ties of the North. We thought they had been converted from their disunionism and that they now arrogated to themselves the merit of being the exclusive and only Union talieve the pions, for the O.d Boy to hide his cotempt for "Union savers," It seems, now as they ever had; and, fearing that the Union is elly going to be restored to more than its old , they are beginning to recall the old slang and exhibit the old venom. Read the follow in reference to the proceedings of the Protetant Episcopal Convention now in session

to do what they can to restore harmony to the country by reuniting and rectoring harmony to their church. Hence, they are "Union eavinc." "sanctimonious Turvey drops," and peace-at any-terms churchmen." at-any-terms' we recognize as an old acquaint-It was their most potent and telling argument, of great pith and moment, until it became very

How these pious radicals long for peace and

By the way, will this "sanctimonious" correpondent of the Chicago Advocate, who, we one, is a preacher of righteousness, who chemists of Louisiana or of the South and very rays for the conversion of sinners, and laments widely known. He was Postmaster at New Orover the "yellow-covered" literature of the day, leans under Mr. Buchanau and also under the Confederacy, though he was always a Union 4rops can be found?"

man and always opposed to secession. His death was singular. touth Carolina State Convention, recently in Though opposed to negro suffrage, we bravest of the Confederate officers. In a speech | that it would lead to the establishment of polygwhite men would like a plurality of wives just as much as niggers. The Mormons are white

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1865.

The present tone of the British press in

egard to American affairs is quite different

com what it was during our civil war. While

and failure to our institutions. They industri-

the loyal American people nor their enlight-

with amazement upon its triumph and the in-

tained. Even when the military power of the

nestioned the possibility of completely re-

f European rebellions, they asserted that the

gloomy fate of Hungary and Poland would be

repeated in the future of the South. Accus-

fallen foe, they did not understand the mag-

conimity with which the Government of the

people of the secoding States after a conflict so

ted our national authorities to take advan-

But the wice and conclliatory policy of Presi-

American nation is as magnanimous in peace

ever. And in view of these facts the British

pirit quite different from that which distin-

guished it before the return of peace, for it is

plain that the calculations of our future, made

the prophets of evil, have each been disap-

pointed by the rapid progress with which our

and peril into the condition of harmony and

peace. Instead of persecution and tyranny,

President Johnson has shown toward the peo-

ple of the returning States the utmost liberality

political rights, and the entire aspect of affairs

promises the highest degree of prosperity and

During the war, the London Times regarded

since undergone a radical change, and the mag-

frequent eulogy in its columns. From the

Times, of a recent date, we make the following

extract from an article on President Johnson's

colley, which is a frank confession of the errors

There is every reason to hope that peace abroad as well as at home will be the leading sim of Freedent Johnson's policy. Few could have expected that one who denounced rebel-

ion so eternly would display such moderation and bumauity in the hour of triumph, or that

As passion dies away, reason takes its place

lowing Mr. Lincoln's assassination, Mr. Davis had been tried by a military tribunal and exe-

cuted on the instant, a la Barrios, and after the

How that would have tarnished the glory of

Mexican, Central, and South American fashion!

DEATH OF DR. RIDDELL .- The New Orleans

Times gives the following account of the end-

Dr. Riddell was one of the best botanists and

We guers, that, generally speaking,

on in the Presbyterian Church at Evansville.

and humanity crowns reason.

known citizen of that place:

our national affairs:

cmed to the severities of a monarchy toward a

storing the Union, and, pointing to the history

soil was stained with brothers' blood, and

THE CASE OF GENERAL PALMER. - We have thus far refrained from discussing the grounds and to impress upon them the truth that freee issues of the struggle were yet in doubt, of the application lately made to the Secretary itish writers cought to encourage the rebel- of War by Hon. Green Clay Smith, and enpllon and dishearten the friends of the Union by | ported by Governor Bramlette, for the removal constant predictions of disaster to our arms of General Palmer from the command of this Department, our controlling desire being first ously argued that the "Confederacy" could to hear the statements of all parties concerned not be subdued, and that, if it should be, a | that perfect justice might be done to each in what we might say on the subject. Several military despotism would be reared upon the uins of our republican system. They appre. days since we published the letters of Hon. Green Clay Smith and General Palmer, adriated neither the endurance and resources of dressed to Secretary Stanton, which enabled ened devotion to the great principles of free onr readers to discern, with considerable clearness, the merits of the case. Yesterday mornment; and now that the nation has ing the letter of Governor Bramlette, in response safely passed through the conflict, they look to General Palmer, appeared in our columns, egrity with which its liberties are still main. thus completing the presentation of the cou-It is perceived from the entire correspondence

that the application for the removal of General Palmer was based npon no personal opposition to him, but upon the ground that he had exercised unlawful and unwarranted power in adminterestering this Department. He is charged, and we think justly, with having assumed auloyal State, and without warrant in any Federal law, to emancipate the entire slave population of the State. Acting upon ong and bloody in its character. They exas cleewhere, he ordered the issuing of "passes" to all uegroes, whether free or slave, tage of their power and subject the South to who should apply for them, by which they claimed the privilege of leaving their homes dent Johnson and its cordial acceptance by the Southern people as the basis of a restored Union, have demonstrated to the British mind that the State, and beyond its limits, as free men. This and serious evils, suddenly deranging the whole as it is brave and determined in war, and that our republican institutions, despite the late flery labor system of Kentucky and setting at defiauce the laws of the Commonwealth, with which Gen. Palmer could not justiv interfere. He attempted to justify his system of "passes" npon the ground that, on account of the dispress is disposed to treat American affairs in a turbed and broken condition in which he found the institution of slavery here, the peace and safety of the State required it; but he is answered, and we think conclusively, that an effectual remedy for the existing evils might have been found in the prompt enforcement of our civil laws pertaining to the subject. Had Gen. Palmer confined his authority to the giving of military protection to those slaves who were freed by the enactment of Congress, and left the remaining portion of our slave population to be controlled by our State laws, the difficulty, it seems to us, would have been averted, and the peace and prosperity of the State preserved. We hold, therefore, that his great error consisted in the assumption by himself of all anthority over the relation of master odious in the eyes of Enrope. But its tone has and slave in Kentucky, whereby he has transcended the Congressional law affecting slaves who had enlisted in the military service and unabolish the entire slavery institution from the State. Upon this fact chiefly was the application for his removal based. In Ithis he has clearly been guilty of a fearful usurpation, it has habitually inculcated with reference to which has produced great turmoil and much few men belonging to an exceedingly small

letter, expresses the view entertained by ninetenths of the Union men of Kentucky, in the following language: following language:

The "pass" system carried out in Kentucky, and for which Gen. Palmer is held responsible, was not intended to benefit or protect the class of persons who were entitled to their freedom under any act of Congress or proclamation of the President, but to apply to those who were not embraced by any law or proclamation. The passes were given to all who would run away from home and apply for them at any military post, and purported to authorize the bearers to go where they pleased and seek employment, and required those in charge of public conveyances and ferries to carry them, upon payment we rejoice that the leading organ of British
we rejoice that the leading organ of British
optulon is now disposed to make a fair representation of political progress in the United
Blatca. It can perform a valuable service to States. It can perform a valuable service to England, no less than to our own country, by diffusing through its columns accurate information in regard to the great work of restoring the American Union. In this way many ill-founded prejudices can effectually be destroyed, and the relations between the two countries improved to their mutual advantage.

If the trial of Davis is prolonged like that of Wertz, the question whether, if convicted, he chall be executed will not become a practical one for several months. Every one will have become so weary of the trial that the chief desire which people will have in respect to it will be that it should end. It is clear that the public feeling in regard to taking the life of Davis has undergone an escential modification since he was captured. The lapse of time, the confidence in the triumphant power of the Government, and the general acquiescence of the Southerpers is the result of the war, have all tended to make people look upon Davis as a much less important and consequently a less degree was man than he was regarded sk months ago. It is not probable that the desire for his execution will be cheriched by so many six months hence as now think it the daty of the content of the probable that the desire for his execution will be cheriched by so many six months hence as now think it the daty of the content of the probable that the desire for his execution will be cheriched by so many six months hence as now think it the daty of the content of the content of the content of the content of the probable that the desire for his execution will be cheriched by so many six months hence as now think it the daty of the content of the content of the content of the content of the various poets and encampements, leaving the hearwest to fall for wat the harden of the harden of the popular judgment against of respect and has policy of unlawful iterates to Inflame the popular judgment against of fenence. Complaints from many quarters reached me of insult and outrage watorily perfected by p

become so weary of the trial that the chief desire which people will have in respect to it will be that it should end. It is clear that the public feeling in regard to taking the life of Davis has undergone an essential modification since he was captured. The lapse of time, the confidence in the triumphant power of the Government, and the general acquiescence of the Southerners in the result of the war, have all tended to make people look upon Davis as a much less important and consequently a less dengerous man than he was regarded six months ago. It is not probable that the desire for his execution will be cherished by so many six months hence as now think it the dnty of the Government to hang him. It will be generally concided that the Government ought to donot what a feeling of mere vengcance will dictate—but what is best for the public walfare, and what our descendants a century hence While we, in common with the loyal men o the State, condemn the policy adopted by Gen eral Palmer on this question, yet we cannot demy him honest and patriotic motives. He has achieved au enviable reputation as a soldier: and since he assumed command in Kentucky he has, doubtless, endeavored to subserve at once the interests of the State and the nation. We are sure, however, that he has committed a

great error as to the extent and nature of his There can be little doubt, we think, as to the power over the slavery question in Kentucky. truth of the foregoing. Public opinion has un-We desire the emancipation of slavery as dergone a great change in reference to taking earnestly as docs General Palmer, but we would the life of Mr. Davis-a very great and very have it effected in a legal way. We now urge. general change; and a change for the better. This opinion no longer demands his life. It as we did last summer, the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, which will settle seks, What would be the verdict of posterity the onestion forever: but in the mean time it is upou such an act? Aud It answers, Posterity right that the laws of the State shall be enwould condemu lt; posterity would ascribe it to parsion, a thirst for blood and vengeauce. Public opinion, therefore, relinquishes its deforced as effectually as circumstances will As alresdy announced in dispatches published mand for his life, and in six months more, as

by us, Gen. Palmer will continue in command the Providence Journal Intimates, the opinion of the country will be still further modified of this department. The question of his removal was submitted to Maj .Gen. Thomas, who sustains his past administration and has reported to the President in favor of his retenproduce any good result. Martial law has been repealed, and now that our civil authorities, armed with the law, may exercise all their original power, the issuing of iliegal "passes" should cease. The Secretary of War has refused to interfere with the matter, but it is within the jurisdiction of the civil courts, and den and singular death of Dr. Riddell, a wellfound. We earnestly hope, however, that all difficulties growing out of this matter will rapidily disappear, leaving our people to reume the condition of harmony and peace.

known citizen of that place:

We were pained this morning to learn of the death of Dr. J. L. Riddell. Nervons excitement consequent on an unpleasant little episode which occurred at the first day's session of the Louisiana State Democratic Convention was probably the direct cause of his untimely departure hence. In organizing the Convention the Doctor remarked that "secession was worse than a crime; it was a blunder." The remark truched a sensitive chord in the moral and political structure of the assembly, and it was consequently assailed as false in morality, and, as far as politics were concerned, as ill-timed and indiscreet. On the Doctor's promise that he would make a proper explanation in the public papers on the following morning the matter was dropped. That evening the Doctor went to the office of the Star, and while engaged in writing the promised explanation he fell on the door in an apoplectic fit. Thereupon he was removed to his residence, but he never recovered, and he died this morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. General Gregory in Texas and General Fullerton in Louislana have Issued circulars for general distribution in those States, the chief object of which is to inform the freedmen that they must work. General Fisk has been exerting himself in Alabama and Tennessee in the same

It appears that in some portions of the South freedmen have refused to enter into contracts extending beyond Christmas, in the idea that the Government will about that time present them all with farms, agricultural implements, seeds, and probably with cattle, horses, carriages, mules, etc.i

The colored people who entertain notions this kind are those whom the radical politicians of the country wish to enfranchise instantaneonely and universally. These negro ideas develop how well qualified the freedmen are to be lavested with a portion of the governing power of the country, and they are rather lmpressive commentaries upon the radical wish aforesaid. They should be grouped together and contemplated in juxtaposition.

The absurd notion that the Government will present the freedmen with well-stocked farms. etc., has been put into their heads by white men. An officer of high rank in the United States service, who has had good opportunities for knewing, told us as much not many weeks Seventy-five members have been added to the ago in our office. Being naturally credulous, the negroes have, it appears, caught at theidea, is one, "passes all understanding."

and seem disposed, to a considerable extent, to act npon it; hence the efforts of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau to disabase their minds dom doesn't mean idleness or the right to live either at the expense of the General or any State Government.

The great difficulty, now that the restraints of slavery have been removed from the uegro. will be to make him work and maintain himself. This he must be made to do. Nobody can be supported in idleness in this country. It is a land of freedom, but that doesn't mean freedom from labor. There is no emancipation from that: and, if there could be, it would be a new curse, a second fall of man. Industry is the great primal source not merely of competence and judependence, not merely of self-respect and manhood and womanhood, but also of health and integrity, of every manly and womanly virtne, grace, and adornment. It is the strength and giory uot less of individual families than of that great aggregation of famllies and persons which forms the State, and which is everything that there is of the living breathing Republic which is not inanimate and

There never was an hour when labor was in greater demand than at this time. The strength of the country for the last four or five years has been chiefly devoted to destruction and mutual paralysis. That period has passed, and the business row is recuperation. It is work, work, work, work, everywhere. It is labor with pay, and good pay. The cry is for laborers. The soil may be almost said to join the human cry. Our wealth and influence must come from the earth. Its products are needed to replace the poverty and remove the agonles of the war: to ilquidate build up our towns and cities: to make new rallroads, clear out our rivers, and erect manufactories and school-houses and dwellings; to pay the interest upon our national debt, and to se the wheels of a varied and mighty industry in

The negroes now in the country must constitute a large part of this labor. They are here, and they will, for the present at least, remain here. Fanciful speculations about separating them from the whites or removing them from the country, if ever realized at all and to any ex tent, can be so only gradually and npon a comparatively limited scale. Practically they must siay where they arc, and they must be fed, and therefore and for other reasons, also, they must work and work steadily. They must be be made to observe the decencies and usages of civilization and to obey the laws. They must be alike protected and held responsible They cannot be drones in the great hive of homan industry or left to prey at will upon society. He who encourages them in idleness in any degree, is a fool or a knave, and deserves to be hooted out of decent society. The negro is quite as much infinenced b

public opinion as anybody clse, and perhaps a little more. A strong, united public opinion, emanating jointly from citizens and officers of the Government, brought to bear upon him. had feeling throughout the State. Excepting a will do much to produce in him industrious habits, which wlit be as beneficial to him as to class of extremists, we have yet to hear of the the country at large.

The address of the President to the colore ment of the State who indorses this illegal prorace, to which we have alluded in a previous ctedure; and we feel safe in the assertion that issue proves that he is profoundly impressed overnor Bramlette, in his able and exhaustive with the necessity existing for the freed people to labor for their own support, and we cannot doubt therefore, that so long as the Freedmen's Bureau remains in operation he will see that a right influence shall emanate from it in perseded, as ere loug it will he, hy the power of the respective States, working through proper laws and organizations, that power will of course be judiciously yet vigorously exerted in furtherance of the industrious habits which we trust will already have been initiated, developed, and strengthened through the previous

year. That crop can be made. The soil is ready for it, and the labor is already in the country. Shall lt, can it be made available? That is the only question about which there can be any doubt. Many Southern men have small hope that the negroes can be made to work steadily; but when they perceive the Government and its agents taking the ground that the negroes must work, as well for their own good as for that of the country, they will be encouraged and take heart. The disposition in all the States, so far as we

can learn it, is that the freedmen must and shall be protected in their liberty and rights as free persons but at the same time that they must and shall work. That is the correct position, and the quicker and the more strongly and deeply the truth of these two propositious is impressed upon the minds of the colored race oughout the South the batter it will be for

APPROACHING DANGER -At last the cholers advancing from the dimmest recesses of Asia, has reached the borders of the Atlantic, and has reached the borders of the Atlantic, and, tired of ravaging Europe, threatens America. The last foreign steamer announces it at Southampton, one of the most prominent English see-coast towns, whence scores of vessels daily sail for our shores. It is easy to Imagine how the scourge can thus be imported here to renew the times of '32 and subsequent years.—Philadelphia Press, 10th.

The Cincinnati Times referring to the ap-

proach of the sconrge says pertinently: When the cholera in 1832 and 1847 reached the shores of England, its advent here was almost simultaneous. Scarcely two weeks intervened between the aunouncement that the dreadful epidemic was in London and in New York. Its spread throughout the West was almost instantaneous. There was no time for preparation then, and the filthlest holes suffered most as a natural result. Wheever dirt abundance was a natural result. Wheever dirt abundance. preparation then, and the filthiest holessuffered most as a untural result. Wherever dirt abounded, there the cholera found its victims without number. In ianes and alleys, that had not been cleaned for months, those who bruied the poor found ample employment for their most active energies. The hour had gone by when the preventive could be applied, and a remedy was unknown to mortal man.

We do wonder whether the public authorities in view of the rapidly-approaching danger referred to? A Board of Health has been formed. but what is it doing? What has it power and tion. The President, as we expected, has in-dorsed the report of Gen. Thomas. The remeans to do? If it proposes to do anything, physicians and surgeons in New York lately was declared that the choiers might be expected much over one for steamers to reach New York from Southampton. And when the disease afterwards before we may look for it ln Louis ville? Ought not there to be action here? And ought not that action to be somewhat out of the common phlegmatic routine? It seems to us so. The expense to the city of burying the dead in case of an attack in its present condi tion will probably be more than enough ng that there ought to be some measures ex traordinary taken in view of the threatened langer, and taken at once, now, this week.

An attack of the choiers in the present foul ordition of Louisville would be most damaging to its business, not to speak of the sufferings i would cause. In this aspect of the question. would it not be well for our business men to take some action by a public meeting or otherwise in order to put the city in a state of deense? But we have probably said enough npon the subject. If our citizens and public authorities think that there is nothing necessary to be done, we must abide the decision, however such we may deplore so short-sighted a policy We have endeavored to do our duty, and the matter now rests with them. We have given timely and repeated warnings, and shall have nothing to reproach ourselves with, therefore, when the scourge shall be upon us.

Our view of legislative representation is that the representative should be the free choice of the reople, and that just so far as that liberty of choice is abridged the man chosen ceases to e the representative of the people.

Ceases to be? He never began to be.

agitations of this great country a peace which will pess all understanding —Chicago Times.

PARAGRAPHE-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL. When a woman gets so old and ugly that she can't bear the sight of her own face, her looking-glass is "a glass too much."

When a woman is killed by her husband, we

uppose she gets a dispatch from him. Cotton is king," and its royal dominion is the bosom of woman. It is pleasanter to get a smack from a woan's lips than from a man's hand. If you want to get yourself into a box, go to

the theater. We are greatly influenced by the condition of the atmosphere. When it has been raining for a week, men feel as if they were under a spell-of weather.

The hens scratch hard during their lives and ind themseives in a big stew aiterwards. Take your cat upon a sea-voyage if you want ea-mews around you. You may give the ladies apples, pears, or caches, but don't offer them paw-paws.

Putting a ring in a pig's nose is striking at he root of the thing. When Adam was the only man upon his other earth, he was disrespectful enough to give his mother a dig every day. Chauged! There the mournful epitaph of all

elong perfectly to each other? We often love our lost loves for the love we gave them more than for anything they gave A cow belle-a beautiful milkmaid. There's no donbt that "absinthe" in whisky

Did ever two perfect souls in perfect bodies

r brandy isn't as good as absence from it. Diseases come upon a man singly. Outward alamities come in throngs. They are gregari-Give as much strong, hard thought as possi-

ble to good advice, but don't think hard of the It is not true that smiles given to all are orth nothing. Is the sunshine worth nothing? Four thousand pounds of lobster meat are out into cans dally at a certain establishment. This shows how much people can, if they will. Secret cunning, like the Spartan boy's fox, may gnaw the bosom that hides it.

Red noses are light-houses to warn voyager on the sea of life off the coast of Malaga, Jamaica, Santa Cruz, and Holland. If you can't get the fish to bite, try the exper ment with a bull-dog, and you will be sure to

Words are the dress of thought. Some ladies had bettter put a little less dress upon their loughts and more upon their persous. People may be instructed by those who have ess sense than themselves—as a man may be uided by a board that has no sense at ali. A poor poet, rather than continue to scribbie. with his neck caught in the strings.

To smash a refractory creditor's nose is not commendable mode of bringing about the settlement of his hill.

Truth, if she ever lived, has been long ago drowned in her own well, and only taints and

makes doisone the waters, and thous, it has name, draw up in her long-relinquished hucket.

Great warriors fight free their graves. It was the very memory of a satisfaction to the avarice and cruelities of themptation to the avarice and cruelitie

material feebieness and seething corruptions, as on on marpie forms forcers; death wipes away the man and leaves and thereby re-enforce all the elements the stone.

material feebieness and seething corruptions, all at the start. If once recognized there will be no limit and no end to them, and peace will parents and teachers should at least understand the stone. Nothing is beautiful but our appreciation of he beautiful—not the subject itself.

Xerxes should have offered his prize medals, not for the invention of new pleasures, but for

dat as a threshing-floor with neither hills nor valleys; often it is a tedious ice-field, without a single giazier tinged with the morning or The parent's hand may cover and shelter the

nsequently first faults are the greatest. Though great books may be dead, vet great nep, their pupils, will ever hold themselves as

word that puzzles people who do not pay much attention to the curiosities of literature, and the that it is, we may assume, worth not a little attention, though the subject is a difficult one to well booked upon it. As far hack as the early of the same race, and the effect is an augmenyears of the Christian era there existed in Ire- tation of strength, of intellectnal and national Fianua Eirinn. In the third quarter of the third a mond-eyed pagan monsters when we can draw Ulfadha, but better known to the Saxons as | Germany, etc? Emigrants from those counnated. This brotherhood became divided, the weakness to us. They would be healthy elemembers quarreling bitterly as Irishmen some- ments to incorporate into our body politic; not Ossian or Oisin, the son of Finn, and the Clau Morna being the other party. The former claim- stroeties of Asia. ed precedence over all other soldiers; and the upshot was that after having defled even the Carbre, son of Cormac, and annihilated, almost | dent Johnson as having foreaken his warmest to a man, Ossian falling by the royal hand- friends in the last Presidential election, and, by no donbt with a shillelah in ft. Ossian's fol- adopting his present liberal policy of restoralowers were called Fians or Fenil, and the tion, practically given the South the victory in battle that was so fatal to them was that of the vital issues of the war. Mr. Phillips pro-Gabbra. The Fenian heroes became favorites | nounces the Republican party to be dead, and with the Irish barbs and romaucers, and the calls upon the radicals to equip themselves times called Fenian Poems, and others yet more against the measures of the Administration ancient, that Macpherson founded his celebrated works, concerning which there was so tional Intelligencer, now the reputed organ of

much hot blood, and so many hot words, in the President Johnson, says that if Mr. Wendell The reader prohably remembers the conversa. tion in Scott's Antiquary, between Mr. Oldbuck one gratifying result has been reached by his of Moukbarns and his Highland nephew, Cap- singular tirades, for surely nohody not dementtain Hestor M'Intyre, in which the latter stands | ed can be made gladder or wiser or better from np stontly for the anthenticity of Macpherson's | the current inspirations of the bold and glitter-Ossisn. He quotes to his uncle from the origi. iug Bostou orator. It appears that Mr. Phillips nal, translating himself some portions of a dialogue between Saint Patrick and Ossian, in which the latter asks: "Do you compare your | it is false is a fact for history to determine; but alms to the tales of the bare-armed Fenians?" when his uncle asks: "Are you sure you are ranslating that last epithet correctly, Hector?" Quite sure," answered Hector, doggedly; because I should have thought the nudity might have been quoted as existing in a different part of the body" We presume that our modern Feniaus take their name from those ancient Irish heroes who figured so long ago, of whom the barbs used to alng that they aspire to be a military fraternity, or brotherhood, like the Fianna Elrinn, who fionrished when Cormac was King, and to be the champiens of Ireland, and in that way to win the great Union party of the mation, at whose the great Union party of the nation, at whose the great Union party of the nation, at whose the great Union party of the nation, at whose the great Union party of the nation, at whose their [the negroes'] self-constituted, intermedding triends, of another section, who are unacquainted with their nature and character, come forward and, in that hectorinz, dominering tone which they so habitually and insultingly assume, undertake to tell us that what was the Republican party, ou its original organization, is now conclusively and excelly, cocially, and every other way—we take the great Union party of the nation, at whose the first of the president stands. Since the and of

piggers-or as good as niggers!

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1865.

SHALL WE IMPORT CHINESE?-We see the proposition mooted in various quarters to import coolies from China into this country as agricultural laborers. It is obnoxious to serious objections. A few cargoes of these creanres would be of very little consequence in developing our resources. To supply to any appreciable extent the demand for laborers, it would be necessary to import them by hundreds of thousands. Before doing this we ought to pause and reflect upon the probable or possible consequences of such a step. We imported one race of savages, and we have been ore than two hundred years in civilizing and raising them to a condition of usefulness. The | the old Republicans stood in their "platforms," experiment brought upon us the most terrible on the issue of what pertains to the rights of among us. It is proposed now to repeat the experiment, and, instead of the African, to try the Asiatic, to crowd the latter down upon the former, and to have the two races together here

If the Asiatics come in swarms, we shall have another element of discord thrown ere long | if, in the frenzy of popular passion, such a party Into our politics. We shall have yellow radicals superadded to black ones, shouting for Chinese suffrage and Chinese equality. We shall have demagogues as plenty as blackberries in any month of the year, who will declare hat they will never rest until the Chinaman shall have the right to go to Congress and sit upon the bench of the Supreme Court. The experiment ot a Chinese emigration has been tried upon a small scale in California, and Union is intact.

nas not worked well. These Chinese are not only pagans, but the most debased pagans, according to all accounts, upon the face of the earth teide of Africa. Forms of vice and crime exist among them that have scarcely any parallel among any other people. Some of these vices, we see it stated, have been introduced into California, and are loathsome in the excme. If we should import great numbers of these debased heathens, they would mix with of the President, as he has over and again deour ex-slave population, and we should have, after a while, a race of hybrids, half human and half devil, that would cover the land with moral and physical leprosy, at whose foul uch everything fair and good would wither and shrink appalled and paralyzed. It would take generations before we could

Christianize and elevate these coolies to the standard of decency. In the mean while we should be compelled to be perpetually hanging and shootwith as much sang froid as they would eat a rat. They would poison our wells and springs. of Mississippi, who has spent some thirty years in China, told us some time ago that they are the mest nnconscionable liars, thieves, and adroit swindlers that could be conceived of. He could not trust his most confidential servant. They hold on to their vices and pagan propensities with extraordinary tenacity. They believe themselves superior to any other people, and from Peunsylvania, West Virginia, Missouri, look down with sovereign contempt upon the

settlement of his hill.

Swine are held by many in high eterom as food, but their hind parts are all gammon.

Surely men and women may be excused for feekly, when nature herself is full of them.

If a man's prejudices take such deep root as of their grotespae idolatry. Their vices have had the effect to waken be and the world be a region of home and the world be are placed against the Chinese. Speaking speek, ike speaking tongue, should be careful not to speak too loud.

Somebody says that dogs are as fonn of had men as of good ones. The instinct of self-preversal that they not be a missace and a country. It cannot be doubted that world be a missace and a country. It cannot be doubted that a world be a missace and a country. It cannot be a missace and a country in a many make before marriage, the license is a receipt in full.

The great plea for the turt is our breed of hores. The horse ought indeed to be both strong and generous to forgive the skroching of the proportions of a man may make before marriage, the license is a receipt in full.

The great plea for the turt is our breed of hores. The horse ought indeed to be both strong and generous to forgive the skroching of horse of hores. The horse ought indeed to be both strong and generous to forgive the skroching of the proportions of a man of the proportions of a man may make before marriage, the license is a receipt in full.

The great plea for the turt is our breed of hores. The horse ought indeed to be both strong and generous to forgive the skroching of the proportions cial interest in them except to extort the utmost labor out of them for the least money. They would consequently be constant sources of nately lived among rebels, it was their misfor-

words whose every syliable is the pulse of a uation's heart.

Human blood paints the fluid figure called man on the monument, as oil on marble forms

man on the monument, as oil on marble forms

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material facebieness and seething corruptions,

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all the clams must be met with of crime, beastlalty and barbarism already existing? Recollect that China contains three hundred and sixty million inhabitants, and the personal issues incident to war, than those could overrun our Pacific States with scarcely indirectly occurring to the business of the a ripple upon the surface of her sea of human

heads. If the coolles should be permitted to vote, as the demagogues after a few years would con-The longer portion of life is a field beaten tend that they should, they could easily outvote that as a threshing-floor with neither hills nor the Cancasian race, and establish a sort of minisiu: e Chinese province upon the American con-tinent, legalize child murder, and set up their ciay idois, all under the forms of our institutions! In the course of a few years parties erminating seed but not the inxuriant tree; might calculate the chances of the Chinese vote in Presidential elections, and hybrid orators might harangne the plg-tails and tell them to demand their rights.

The Coolie system is unnecessary. Ail Western Europe is open to us. Thence we can draw FENIAN-WHAT DOES IT MEAN?-Fenian is a laborers of our own race, civilized and housest, and knowing how to respect law, and able and willing to fulfill their ohilgations. Place a suenians of to-day have made it so important perior and an inferior race in juxtagosition and the result will be degradation, a downward mental moral, and physical tendency. On the nancle, unless the writer be an Irlshman, and contrary, unite two superior races, or varieties and a military brotherhood, or militla, called vigor. What need of going to China for npon our own Christianized race at pleasure Cambai, son-in-law of the famous King Cormac and ad libitum from England, Sweden, France, lagal, who, like President Lincoln, was assassi- tries would be sources of strength instead of masses of putridity that would innoculate our system with the horrible and heathenish mou-

Wendell Phillips has just delivered av rown, they were assailed, in the reign of King elaborate speech, in which he arraigns Presitritics say that it is on their productions, some- anew for the great contest of free principle Phillips derives any consolation from his crusade against the President, then one and only concedes the death of the Republican party. Whether this announcement is true or whether under what specious arraignment is Mr. Phillips to demonstrate that it was President Johnson who enshrouded that distinguished party?-If indeed, the winding-sheet encloses it, a fact, we apprehend, that its many zealous members would vehemently dispute. It is too late in

head the President stands. Since the end of the war thousands of men who opposed the that the waite men of the South must give the original Republicans have taken their place freedmen the right of suffrage and receive them Firtuous and industrious is the way to make under the banner of the Administration, which as their equals politically, but certainly we have white men black-or as good." This is cer- is the banner of the Union party; and these not seen one which insists or says that the tainly a rare encouragement to virtue and in men are not to be stigmatized with impunity, Southern whites must receive them as equals so-In some places the peace we now have, if it dustry—the idea that it will make white men so that they are honest in their present poeltion, because of any merely party antecedents. They are bad enough at the best.

And still less is the President to be denounced for the reason that the logic of events has altered the very foundation of party organizations. The President is arraigned by Mr? Phillips and his followers openly and boldly (as many less courageous and parasitical politicians arraign him secretly) as being which means simply, when reduced to common sense, that the President is neither a monomaniac nor an extremlst. The Administration has had nothing to do with slavery extent it has gone to the uttermost verge of exaction-it has demanded its extinction. The Adthe States. But the President has never avowed himself for disunion, and the teachings of Mr. Phillips mean disunion if they mean anything.

What body of the American people has ever de clared itself favorable to that imperialism which exacts the destruction of the Southern States? No such party has proved Itself triumphant; and should rise into temporary consequence, it would be a duty that the President, who represents, by his sworn trust, the Constitution and the laws | the want of punctual and regular attendance -in that event it would become his imperative duty to hold in check and suppress such a rev. | the consequences of these school-sins are. The olntionary movement. Whatever the law of necessity may require in regard to the use of continued force as to the people of the South, and class-exercises, and many of the advanno law anthorizes the destruction of any State. Whatever is done in virtue of the war power is

Do any set of the radicals intend to insinnate that the President is opposed to the adoption and to progress; obstacles, instead of diminish-of the Constitutional Amendment? If not, then lug in number, will accumulate in its path; it ever hereafter be inclined, on this subject at any the school will become for it a place of torment, rate, to hold his peace. The Constitutional clared, but the adoption of this important clusion of the people. The President stands on impregnable ground. We respectfully recmmend parties to fight their own battles, without attempting to do vloience to the unsullied record of the head of the nation.

WAR DAMAGES .- It is understood that a tremendous onset will be made upon Congress and the President to obtain compensation for damages done and alleged to have been done to the property of tens of thousands of individnals and for property claimed to have been ap propriated by the armies or by soldiers belonging to them. It may seem a very nngracious thing to say that the claims should not be paid, but it is a true and right thing to say they can't be paid. It is an impossibility, and persons who derstand the matter at ouce.

There will, says a contemporary, be claims

reason why the Government should make good country in consequence of it. While the war has given fortunes to many, it has impoverished quite as many, and if the Government should undertake to equalize the losses its first obligation would be to make good the damage done by the legal tender act, by which hundreds of thousands found themselves suddenly robbed of a large portion of the accumulations of past industry. It is clear that the Government cannot begin to do anything of the sort. It must pay its debts and meet its actual obligations. It cannot pay the mere personal losses by the war without involving itself in hopeiess hankruptcy and ruln. Let this be made evident by an unmistakable expression of the popular judgment, for already preparations are making to

bring thousands of these claims before Congress, and there will be an enormous pressure in their behalf.

Colonel Dick Johnson, the veritable person who killed the celebrated Indian chief Techmech, died enddenly at his residence in Donglas county, Illinois, on Saturday night last. Col. Johnson commanded a regiment in the war of 1812, and also fought in the Mexican war. For thirty years he has been a resident of Donglas and Coles counties.—Chicago Republican.

Col. Richard M. Johnson, the Tecumseh-kill-mexical liked in Ullinois and he want' in the

[For the Louisville Sunday Journal.]

After carefully selecting a competent teacher a teacher who combines with a therough knowledge of subjects of instruction and of childnature sufficient tact to impart his knowledge and sufficient humanity to sympathize fully with the child's feelings and yearnings-parents should constantly aim to co-operate fully and intelligently with the one selected. So important is this co-operation that, as a general

intelligently with the one selected. So important is this co-operation that, as a general thing, even au indifferent teacher will be able to accomplish more with the child, if he is aided intelligently and faithfully by the parents, than the best teacher can do without this aid. Hence, also, boarding-schools and other institutions in which the same individuals perform the duties of both teacher and parent are more apt to exert a marked and decided educational infinence than day-schools, though the latter may be conducted by really better teachers, who are, however, compelled to work without the aid or even against the influence of the parent.

The first symptoms of want of co-operation on the part of parents we have, generally, in the want of punctual and regular attendance on the part of the pupils. Let us observe whas the consequences of these school-sins are. The irregular and impurctual child will necessarily lose many of the benefits of clase, instruction and clase-exercises, and many of the advantages of clase-discipline; many of the foundation-stones for the future mental and moral superstructures will be placed hastily and loose-by; the child will fail bekind the class, and will find it more and more difficult to understand and to progress; obstacles, instead of diminishing in number, will accumulate in its pash; it will become for it a place of torment, and the teacher a tormenter; soon the latter will have lost the child's affection, perhaps even its respect—and, these gone, the teacher will have lost the child's affection, perhaps even its respect—and, these gone, the teacher will have lost the child's affection, perhaps even its respect—and, these gone, the teacher will have lost the children. The boy had to and even contemptible subterfuges to which parents have recourse in order to excellent the professional and even contemptible subterfuges to which parents have recourse in order to excellent the professional and even contemptible subterfuges to which parents have recourse in order to excellent t

attend to this or that errand; a little sister was sick; an uncle had arrived or was going to leave; the boy seemed indisposed; he could not prepare this or that leason, and was afraid to come to school; the servant did not prepare breakfast in time, and a hundred other excuses, more or less trifling and silly. Some very foolish parents even manifest considerable indignaish parents even manifest considerable indignation and anger if the teacher ventures to direct their attention to the evil influence of irregulations would unfold themselves equally to the eve, but quite as difficult to be expected to the eventual to the larity or want of punctuality. They seem to consider it an infringement upon their high pa-through them to our understanding rental prerogatives for the teacher to object to

from the readinese with which parents espouse characteristics, but we can never represent the cause of their little "treasnres" against the teachers, from the little interest which parents
manifest in schools and other educational agencles, from the general ignorance of correct edneational principles, from the barbarous methods which the majority of parents still employ in
disciplining their children, from the bitter op-

port on Object Teaching read by Prof. S. S.

i is but just to say that nothing like concert of action could be secured.

All the members have been invited to express their opinions upon the subject of the report. The writer alone has visited Oswego for the specific purpose of obtaining the requisite facts. The opinions of the other members, so far as expressed, are the results of their individual experience, their observations of object teaching in Oswego or elewhere, or of their general views of the possibilities of the system. These opinions with have their appropriate places in

which, somewhat accrease to anything like sys-tematic object teaching.

Without further preliminary remarks, your committee proceed to inquire,

1. What place do external objects hold in the acquisition of knowledge? Are they the exclusi-sive source of our knowledge?

2. So far as our knowledge is obtained from external objects as a source, how far can any educational processes facilitate the acquisition of it?

stolen can never be restored to its owner, because the person robbed can never repair the lose, and because coming generations will feel the injurious influences of the erime."

But the co-operation of parents should extend further than the mere prevention of irregularity and impunctuality. They should acquaint themselves fully at least with the principles of discipline, followed by the teacher, and, if possible, also with the methods of culture and instruction. And then they should adopt the home discipline, home culture, and home instruction to these principles as far as the intrinsic differences between home and school permit. And wherever there are doubts concerning the correctness of principles followed, parents and teachers should at least understand mutually the differences of opinion, and regulate their conduct accordingly.

In the first place this would enable the two educating powers, parent and teachers, to work in the same direction, in the next place it would lean to a more thorough discussion of principles of development and culture, a more careful and general observations of educational facts, a ligher appreciation, and a more general regard of humane and rational methods of education.

That thought, and on antive least the lost in the same of analtive language, objects are more efficient aids in giving precision to the application of words, but they can never experies and its words, but they can never of discrimination in the expression of thought which marks the application of words, but they can never expersion to the application of words, but they can never expersion to the application of words, but they can never expersion to the application of words, but they can never expersion to the expression of chought which marks the application of words, but they can never expersion to the expression of disciplines, the introduction of marks the application of words, but they can never expersion to the expression of chought which marks the application of words, but they can never dependent and least

nextional principles, from the barbarous methods are considered as precedular their behalf.

Maj.-Gen. Slocum, the Demicratic candidates in New York for the Secretaryship of State delivered a speech before the large meeting assembled a few evenings since in New York city, to ratify the policy of the Administration, in which he used this foreible language." The Unito is not yet restored, although all the armed centiles of it are subdoed. It still has been sent own called upon to fight. I be the meeting of the sent knowledge gained is without order, and perest elementary. During this, which may be called the nursery period, little or no instruction can be given. The faculties act spontaneously, and with very little guidance from without. Even at this period the faculty of memory

Col. Richard M. Johnson, the Tecumseh-killer, er, never lived in Illinois, and he wasn't in the Mexican war. His home during the whole or nearly the whole of his life was at the Great Crossings, in Scott county, Ky., and he died there before the Mexican war. He was a good and hrave man, though not a great one. We have seen many pilgrims lingering around his stately monument in our State Cemetery.

What Tecumseh did the Colonel Dick Johnson, of Douglas county, Illinois, ever kill?

When their [the negroes'] self-constituted, intermeddiing triends, of another section, who are unacquainted with their nature and character, come forward and, in that hectoring, and ordered its publication in a separate pamphlet, which may be obtained from E A. Stelf-one forward and, in that hectoring, and ordered its publication in a separate pamphlet, which may be obtained from E A. Stelf-one forward and, in that hectoring, and ordered its publication in a separate pamphlet, which may be obtained from E A. Stelf-one forward and, in that hectoring, and ordered its publication in a separate pamphlet, which may be obtained from E A. Stelf-one forward and, in that hectoring, and ordered its publication in a separate pamphlet, which may be obtained from E A. Stelf-one forward and, in that hectoring, and ordered its publication in a separate pamphlet, which may be obtained from E A. Stelf-one forward and, in that hectoring, and ordered its publication in a separate pamphlet, which may be obtained from E A. Stelf-one forward and, in that hectoring, and ordered its publication in a separate pamphlet, which may be obtained from E A. Stelf-one forward and, in that hectoring, and ordered its publication in a separate pamphlet, which may be obtained from E A. Stelf-one forward and, in that hectoring, and ordered its publication in a separate pamphlet, which may be obtained from E A. Stelf-one forward and, in that hectoring or the first of the freedomen the right of suffrage and careful and ordered its publication in a separate pamphlet and the

On our first page this morning appears a Statement by Mr. George L. Stearns, of Massachusetts, of an interview which lately occurred between President Johnson and himself. The etatement, as prepared by Mr. Stearns, was submitted to the President and indorsed by him. It embodies the fullest expression yet made of his views on the various questions involved in the work of Southern restoration and possesses the value of an official document. It will be perused with interest by all our readers.

ism of George N. Saunders. Generals Lee and It is somewhat amusing to observe the tone of the technical Republican and Democratic journals. There is a rather brisk rivalry to It through all the perils which it encounbetween them in reference to appropriating the tered. How naterly silly is this declaration of President. His plans for rectoring harmony George N. Saunders, now breathing the air of are so popular with the honest masses who a foreign land, in comparison with the manly have no epecial iems to promote, who want condact of those eminent chieftalns, who have only peace and Union, with liberty and the quietly resumed the walks of civil life! Mr. rights of the States, that both ot the parties as formally exist wish to get credit and ada and revel in his dream of a Southern Convotes upon the strength of cordially indorsing federacy. The honest masses of the South the said plans and supporting the Administrawill regard him with contempt. They tion. There couldn't be a stronger proof of its have accepted, patrlotically and aincerely, the nationality, broad, statesmanlike views, and results of the war, and are earnestly laboring sterling common sense; for if it were otherwise, to regain their former prosperity. They lament do you suppose that the practical, quick-sighted. the error of secession, and are anxious now to and quick-witted minds of the American peoerjoy enduring peace in the Union our fathers wouldn't perceive it, and discounte rather than approve the measures which have been adopted? And wouldn't the leaders of the two parties discern what the public sense of SAILORS.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' National those measures is and shape their course ac for a national convention of soldiers and sailcordingly? The fact, therefore, that the two ors of the country to meet in that city on the rties are striving to appropriate the President, fourth Wednerday in January, 1866. It with be that they are trying to see which shall support him the more thoroughly and strongly is the best evidence of the popularity of his course, determined by this convention what sort of an organization of soldiers and sailors will be best adapted to promote the interests of the men and shows how profoundly it has enlisted the sympathies and how effectually it has secured who have fought to maintain the coantry. the confidence of the great majority of the

MEDFOED, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 8, 1865.

NY DEAR SIE: I was no much impressed with our conversation of last Tuesday, that I returned immediately to my room and wrote down such of the points made as I could remember, and having pondered them all the way bome, am to-day, more than ever, coavinced that, if corrected by you and returned to me for either public or private use, it will go far to promote a good understanding between you and our leading men.

It will also unite the public mind in favor of your plan, so far at least as you would carry it out without modification.

You are aware that I do not associate much with men in political life, but rather with those who, representing the advanced moral sense of thinking people of the United States. dent never would and never could have thus drawn around him the reflecting masses support to so wonderful an extent in the face of the bitter prejudices existing against him when he succeeded to the Presidency—if he had nos been guided by liberal, just, and magnanimout mind, perhaps in civilized human nature, that instinctively admires generosity and mercy and mon sense, the spirit that meets an enemy, with men in political life, but rather with those who, representing the advanced moral sense of the country, earnestly labor for the good of our people, without hope of, or even desire for office or other immediate reward. The latter class desire earnestly to understand your plans, and, if possible, support your Administration.

I think the publication of your process of reconstruction, with the reasons for your faith in it, will commend itself to their candid jadgment, and, as I told you, inspire our whole Northern people with confidence in your administration. or that was one, half way and strikes hands upon principles of mutual concession and forretfulness of past blokerings. This is the basis of the policy which the President has pursued toward the Southern people. He told them iu effect that though the Government of the Union had triumphed over all armed opposition, and could if it chose play the mere conqueror and exhibit toward them a vindictive course, vet that he had no wish to do this; that he simply wanted the Union preserved intact and the laws of the United States everywhere obeyed: that if they would return voluntarily and in good faith to their allegiance the past should forgotten, at least overlooked, and that they should have all their old rights as American citizene restored to them, excepting only such as related to alayery, which he considered | The President of the United States. had been already destroyed by the war, and ought not to be revived to become again a bone of contention. "That's fair," shouled the great heart of the North through its multitudinous tonguer; and "that's fair," was echoed back from the plains and hill-tops, the valleys and cities of the South. The Southern people said they would accept the terms and carry them out faithfully; and they have been redeeming their pledge. They have been resuming their old position as citizens of the United States with a celerity and zeal and frankness which have astonished and delighted everybody but natural grumblers and those who indulge in "inextinguishable wrath and hate." These hate the Union, and have been cursing the Constitution so long that they must almost by the force of habit still curse some thing or somebody, and, having nothing elect to thing or comebody, and, having nothing elec to well their anathemas at, they attack the policy of the President and make him and it the objects of their objurgations. Just in proportion if it as the National Executive drifts toward a truly proportion as he attracts, and is attracted by. liberal and constitutional men of the country, without reference to mere party names, he must necessarily diverge from the sympathies and expport of the extremists to whom we have inst referred. Their orator par excellence has declared the Republican party dead because the majority, probably, of the Republican party

growing every day. That party embodies the great mass of constitutional men North and South. They rally around the President and the old flag, around the States and their guaranties, around the sacredness of liberty and civil law and the habous corpus and trial by lary, around self-government by the States. around the unity and indivisibility of the Republic. Their confidence in Andrew Johnson the crime they so and so resilize the enormity of the crime they had committed.

Yen could not have broached the subject of equal suffrage at the North seven years ago, and we must remember that the changes at the South have been more rapid, and they have been could be the south they have they have the south the south they have the south the south they have the south they have the south the south they have the south the so every day upon the increase. They don't believe him perject, and sometimes differ from him in minor matters, but they believe him mainly right, and that he is doing the best that possibly could be done under the circumstances

support the Administration. He thinks the

madeans constitute the party, and as they don't

approve the course of the President, therefore it

dissolved. If radicalism constituted the life

of the Republican party, and if that is dead,

we are most heartily glad to hear it, and shall

with great pleasure assist in the funeral obse-

from mere party trammele; for forgetting the animosities of the last campaign; for rising to the full beight of the majestic argument of restoration; for becoming the President of the whole country instead of a party or a fragment of a party; for regarding permanency of results inetead of ephemeral successes, and for contem plating the grand future and the mighty whole of this great land of ours, with the teeming millions that are to inhabit it. The constitu tional and conservative men of the country, without reference to past divisions, believe the President has in view the unity and harmony of the Republic, and that the epirit he evinces will promote its welfare, moral and material, te safety, and its real glory. Democrats and Republicans are at pertect liberty to support

George N. Sanders, the obtrusive letterwriter and political fugitive, has the audacity to declare himself a rebel still. The recent war, with its triumphant conclusion in favor of the l'nion, has conveved no useful lesson to him. but, in the security afforded by exile, he vet dreams and prates of a Southern Confederacy. Writing from Canada, lately the favorite scene of sundry rebel maneuvers, in which he bore a conspicuous though ludicrous part, he has inst addressed a letter to the New York News, in which he says: "I am one of those who adhered to the Southern Confederacy and don't mean to abandon it." This declaration is in perfect keeping with the character of its irrepressible author, whose mind, in the absence of more substantial stuff, is filled with a peculiar mality of gas. Mr. Sanders affirms that he "adhered to the Southern Confederacy," but, it must be confessed, he was like a mill-stone hung about its neck, and if he "don't mean to abandon it," it is because he is inseparably Sanders talks as though his adherence to the "Confederacy" was of a vital and heroic character, but that demolished institution never derived any advantage from his service. From twelve representatives more, according to the then ratio of representation. Congress apportions representation by States, not districts, and the State apportions by districts.

Many years ago, I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of representatives to Congress, in Tennessee, should be by qualified voters. the beginning to the close of the rebellion he avoided all opportunities for demonstrating his fealty to it by shouldering his musket and charing the toils and dangers of battle. While in the rebel lines he was a mere hanger-on at Richmond, blustering about "Southern rights" and "Southern independence," and assiduously caring for his personal safety and comfort; and when, at last, he slipped through the Southern blockade, he did so, as it evidently appears, to escape at once the fiery ordeal to which the "Confederacy" was subjected, and to abuse the shelter of a neutral power by concecting schemes of violence and crime to be carried out by others at points remote from the perils of war. Mr. Sanders has thus evinced great aptness in planning thischief and an equal degree of sagacity in avoidlog the dangers attendant npon it. The declaration just made by him reminds us of what Ger. Jeff. Thompson recently said in this city, viz.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1865.

"The only persons in the South who wish to do

a blow for its success, and a callant soldier who

MEDFORD, Mass., Sunday, Oct. 8, 1865.

ministration.

The report is meager and unsatisfactory, but I think it conveys, for the most part, the spirit of cur conversation. Therefore, although the whole tenor of your words led me to believe it

frained from answering the specific inquiries of auxlous friends, whom I met on my way home

lest I might, in some way, leave a wrong in pression on their minds. Truly your friend. GEORGE L. STEARNS.

dally in Nasbville.

Washington, D. C., Oct 3, 1865, 11:30 A. M.

be prevented by the by-standers; and you can-not say he cut his throat because he tried to

better to let them reconstruct themselves than to force them to it, for if they go wrong the power is in our hands, and we can check them at any stage to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors. We must be patient with them I did not expect to keep out all who

were excluded from the amnesty, or even a lar, number of them, but I intended they shou

There was a time in the Southern States when he slaves of large owners looked down upon

non-elaveholding white, whom he does bate Universal suffrage would create another war,

Another thing. This Government is the freest and best on the earth, and I feel sure

destined to last; but to secure this, we must elevate and purify the ballot. I for many years contended at the South that slavery was a political weakness, but others said it was political strength; they thought we gained there-fiths representation by it; I contended that we lost

If we had no slaves, we should have had

The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; lefore that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters, North as well as South, and in due

voters, north as well as South, and in decourse of time, the States, without regard to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications, as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment.

"I have read the within communication and

I have made some verbal alterations.

(Signed)

not against us, but a war of races.

ded to be kept private, I have re

any more fighting are those who didn't do any when they had a chance." Sanders belongs to The correspondent of the National Intelthe class of persons thus graphically described ligencer, writing from the City of Mexico, says by Gen. Thompson. The General fought bravethat Maximilian made an "extraordinary speech ly and with great distinction throughout the there on the 16th ult., the forty-fourth auniverwar, but now he is a peaceable citizen, detersary of Mexican Independence, intended, uamined to sustain in good faith the Government doubtedly, as a warning to the United States of the Union. Such is the difference between a The writer proceeds to say: loud-mouthed secessionist, who, after laboring If any body has been under the impression to incite the people to rebellion, refused to strike

that Maximilian was about quitting Mexico be cause he wished to avoid complications with n be has been grievously mistaken. Wishing to commit bimself irrevocably to remain in Mer though opposed to disunion originally, shouldered bis musket and bared his breast to the rude

co, he said:
"No influence in this world can make me shock of battle. We rejoice to know that but few "No influence in this world can make me waver in my duty; every drop of my blood is Mexican now, and if God sends fresh dangers to threaten our country you will see me fight in your ranks for its ladep ndence and integrity. I am willing to die at the foot of our glorious banner, because no buman power can wrest from me the trust with which you have endowed me." men in the South will applaud the mock berostou, who ied great armies, have abandoned the Confederacy, though they adbered

me."

No more direct menace could be made to the United States. Maximilian has now gone too far ever to say that be has been mistaken, and that the Mexican people do not desire imperial inetitations. It is evident, from the teaor of ndvices from Paris, that this determination of Maximiliaa, as well as the abandonment of the journey of his wife to Belgiam, are the result of direct orders from Naylocon, who is determined to meet the issue.

Maximilian than has altered his mind and ders is perfectly welcome to remain in Can-

Maximilian, then, has altered his mind, and intends to "fight it out on that line." Mrs. Max. has concluded not to go home to ber Papa just now; and, in addition to this, American Consuls in Mexico, it appears, are not known there. They have no standing at that serene and mighty court.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOLDIERS AND The Intelligencer's correspondent declares that matters are growing worse instead of bet-Union League of Washington have issued a call ter in Mexico: that guerrillas are on the increase; that new leaders are constantly making their appearance; that they have defeated the the policy of conciliation which was at first adopted has been abandoued for one of rigor and harshness, and that in consequence many terrible acts of cruelty have recently been perpetrated by Government officials, of which the riter gives several particulars and promises ecently arrived.

We are informed also that slavery, under the form of peopage, has just been established by an official decree of the Emperor, and this has Bat Mr. Lincoin stood firmly in maintaining the agement of emigration into the country from our Scutbern States, for the purpose of cnabliag the Emperor and Napoleon to erect a to their pet scheme of founding sn empire in States, and in the elections which have occur-America in spite of our favorite "Monroe doc- red the Democratic candidates unequivocally true, we shall ereloug have business with our New York, especially, have taken decided

cleasant neighbors of the Aztec province. can dast from the soles of his feet and gult the country. He keeps turning again, however, his administration, adapted himself to the Dam and we rather guess he has no idea of quitting inst yet. We guess the reports originate from the pressing desire of Mr. Max to have him | cate one, and we are not disposed to press it. It Maximilian or any of his agents. The fact must be deemed highly significant. What is lished yesterday) given by Hon. George L. the Government waiting for if it intends to ac- Steerne, of an interview which occurred be knowledge Max? We don't believe it designs I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for an hour on the process of reconstruction of rebel States. His manner was as cordial, and his conversation as free as in 1863, when I met him delicits Nacharities. to give any countenance to this Austrian usurpation in Mexico, and we hope it will not.

Mr. Seward, in his late Auburn speech, made a very pointed and numistakable allusion to this Mexican queetion, from which we quote as

His countenance is bealthy, even more so than when I first knew him.

I remarked that the people of the North were With whatever jealousy we may adbere to our inherited principle of avoiding entangling al-hances with foreign nations, the United States hances with foreign nations, the United States must continue to exercise, as always before our civil war they did exercise, a just and benificent influence in the international conduct of foreign States, particularly those which are near to us on the continent, and which are especially enceased to us by their adoption of republican institutions. [Applause.] That just influence of ours was impaired, as ought to have been apprehended by the American people, when they fell into the distractions of civil war. With the return of peace, it is coming back to us arain. fell into the distractions of civil war. With the return of peace, it is coming back to us again, in greater streugth than ever. I am sure that this important interest has not been lost sight of by the President of the United States for a single moment, and I expect that we shall see republican institutious, wherever they have been heretofore established throughout the American continent, speedily vindicated, renewed, and oint?" If have often." He said, "So have "rand went on: "The Democratic party finds so lid position untenable and is coming to ours; it has come not our position I am glad of ... You and I need no preparation for this concreation; we can talk freely on this subject, for he thoughts are familiar to us; we can be perceitly frank with each other." He then commenced with saying that the States are in the lulon, which is whole and indivisible. Ioditionals tried to carry them out, but did not neceed, as a man may try to cut his thost and e prevented by the by-stander; and you can-

Mr. Seward undoubtedly understands the views of the President In reference to this embroglio and the plainness of the language he has used was probably meant to give the country an inkling of them.

not say he cut his throat because he tried to do it.

Individuals may commit treason, and be pun ished, and a large number of individuals may constitute a rebellion, and be punished as traitors. Some States tried to get out of the Union, and we opposed it, honestly, because we believe it to be woong; and we have succeeded in putting down the rebellion. The power of those persons who made the attempt has been crushed, and now we want to reconstruct the State governments, and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events. This cannot be done in a moment. We a e making very rapid progress; so rapid I tometimes cannot realize it; it appears like a cream.

We must not be in too much of a burry; it is better to let them reconstruct themselves than When Gen. Forey invaded Mexico at the nead of a French army, Napoleon, for once in his life, threw off all disguise and said unequivo cally that the United States must not be permit ted to exercise predominant influence in America. That was when the personage at the Tnileries thought the "Confederacy" un fait ccompli. He did not doubt it for a moment. He thought Mr. Slidell's concern would estab. lish its independence without any assistance from him of the Tuileries, and so he let slip the opportune moment for aiding Messrs. Slidell & o. and Messrs. Max. & Co. at the same time.

We think the Austrian will be disappointed in his expectations of assistance from the South-if he entertains any-to aid him in propping up a bloody throne that bas never yet been established in Mexico or acknowledged any proper way by the Mexican people. He is clearly a usurper, without the slightest claims, directly or indirectly, to be the governor of the country whose people he is engaged in

been obliged to accept more unpalatable truth than the North has. We must give them time been obliged to accept more inpolatable truth than the North has. We must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect such large affairs will be comprehended and digested at once. We must give them time to understand their new position.

I have nothing to conceal in these matters, and have no desire or willingness to take Indirect courses to obtain what we want.

Our government is a grand and lofty structure; in searching for its foundation we find it rests on the broad basis of popular rights. The elective franchise is not a ustural right, but a political right. I am opposed to giving the States too much power, and also to a great consolidation-of power in the seatral government. If I interfered with the vote in the rebel States, to dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do the same thing for my own purposes in Pennsylvania. Our only satety lies in allowing each State to control the right of voting by its own laws, and we have the power to control, the rebel States if they go wroug. If they rebel, we have the army, and can coutrol them by it, and, if necessary, by legislation also. If the General Government controls the right to vote in the States it may establish much miss. arresting, plundering, and murdering. We trust the President of the United States, in his message to Congress, will take firm, dignified. American ground inreference to Maximilian, and that he will maintain, as we cannot doubt he will, the credit, the consistency, and the traditional honor of the American people. This petty Austrian despot and his backers should be made clearly to understand that he cannot be allowed so insult us and our institutions by living in Mexico, and that the sooner be leaves the better it will be for his health and comfort. The Mexicans don't want him evidently. The longer he stays the more dissatisfied they become. He has not restored peace: and it is manifest that there can be noac in Mexico as long as he remains there. There has been time enough since his entrance into the country to demonstrate this fact beyond all reasonable doubt. His presence now means eneral Government controls the right to in the States, it may establish such rules war and oaly war, and a most barbarous kind as will restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus create a central despotism. My position here is different from what it would be if I was in Tennessee. of war at that. He has changed his policy of trying to reconcile the Mexican people by mild esures, and is showing his Austrian Instincts There I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradually; first, those who had served in the army; those who could read and write, and terhana proposed and served in the server of the and habits by blood and cruelty. He arrests the most respectable citizens simply because they are known to be opposed to his remaining erhaps a property qualification for others, sa 0 or \$250 t will not do to let the negroes have unive in the country, hurries them off to dungeons o murders them on the spot! Out upon the

the slaves of large owners looked down upon non-slave owners because they did not own slaves; the larger the number of slaves their masters owned, the prouder they were, and this has produced bostility between the mass of the whites and the negroes. The outrages are mostly from non-slaveholding whites against the negroes, and from the negro upon the non-slaveholding whites.

The negro will vote with the late master whom he does not hate, tather than with the non-slaveholding white whom he does hate A proclamation has been published, pur porting to come from the President of the United States, withdrawing martial law from Kentucky. Was that proclamation a forgery, or was it genuine? We supposed, and still sappose, it genuine; but if it is, then what is the legal effect of withdrawing martial law? Can there be more than one answer In the opinion ity, be is neverthcless temperate, thoughtfui, of any legal mind? Does not the revocation of and wise in the conduct of administration." martial law restore the laws of the States to their full force and effect? Certainly there must be some law to sapply the place made va. cant by rescinding martial law, and as there are no other laws that can take the place of the laws of the State under such circumstances, it follows that the withdrawal of martial law leaves the State laws free to operate as they did of the revocation of martial law, what is it? Does such revocation have any effect at ali? Possibly, however, the proclamation is a for-

gery. Does any body know anything about it? Governor Pelrpoint, of Virginis, pubshes a card in the New York Tribune declaring the statement that he had said that the Southern people would not pay any part of the national debt, a gross falsehood. We supposed the story a canard at the time. If General Peirpoint made use of any such language he must have done so in a moment of excitement The probability is that he was misunderstood, He repudiates the sentiment.

We notice that all the rebel Generals of rominence have adopted some business avocaon since the close of the war. We care not how brilliant or decisive shall be their peaceful Victories.

Johnson to the Presidential chair, the restorstion policy adopted by him bas been ascribed by men of all parties to his peculiar workman-

THE RESTORATION POLLY AND THE DEMC

CRATIC PARTY .- Since the accession of Andrew

ship, and thus it has generally been presented as a demonstration of bis wisdom in meeting the great questions of the hour. That policy, we think, is truly a wise one, and we bave cordially indorsed it in all its points, but we never regarded it as baving originated with President ohnson. It was clearly foreshadowed by the amented President Lincoln in the States of Tennessee and Arkansas, and it is now being arried into effect in accordance with the views of its author, as expressed by him in the re markable speech which he delivered at the White House a few evenings prior to bis assas sination. This fact was alinded to by Secretary Seward in his speech at Auburu, New York,

everal days ago. He sald: We are continually bearing debates concern lag the origin and authority of the plan of restoration. New converts, North and South, call it the President's plan. All speak of it as if it were a new and receat development. On if it were a new and receat development. On the contrary, we now see that it is not specially Andrew Johnson's plan, nor even a new plan in any respect. It is the plan which abruptive testinctly, offered itself to the last Administration, at the moment I have before recalled, when the work of restoration was to begin: at the moment when, although by the world unpreceived, it did hegin, and It is the only plan which thus seasonably presented itself; and which thus seasonably presented liself: an herefore is the only possible plan which the or ever afterward could be adapted.

The foregoing statement by Secretary Seward msy be regarded by some as detracting from the glory of President Johnson, but we are sure that the speaker entertained no such purpose Andrew Joknson and Abraham Lincoln fully agreed with each other on the momentous onestion of restoration, and the work now Imperialists on many occasions of late; that making such rapid progress under the measures applied to it was in practical operation before the present Administration came into power The patrlotism and statemanship of Mr. Johnson have been exhibited, therefore, not in his having originated those measures, but in his firm adberence to them despite the excrtions of more. Thirteen hundred French soldiers have extreme men to induce him to give them up. The same warfare now made upon him by the ultra men was made upon his predecessor when be announced those measures to the country. been done with especial reference to the encour- position he had assumed, and we may expect of Mr. Johnson an equal degree of stability in

upholding his present policy. Now, one of the most significant Indications parrier against the United States. Both of these of the times is the fact that this restoration ersouages, the correspondent says, are looking | policy bas been fully indorsed by every Demoorward to trouble with this country in regard | cratic convention lately assembled in the loval trine," and professedly to checkmate the endivine institution of kingeraft. If all this is nents and themselves. The Democracy of ground in bebaif of this great measure, We have had several reports of late to the ef- and they claim to be the only thorough Adminfect that the indomitable Juarez had shaken Mex- istration party in the State. Now, the question arises, bas Andrew Johnson, in the measures of ocratic party of the North, or has the party adapted itself to him? The question is a delileave. Our Government has not recognized has, however, been unavoidably forced upon our attention by the statement (which we pubtween the President and himself several days

ago. Mr. Stearns says: I remarked that the people of the North were anxious that the process of reconstruction should be thorough, and they wished to support him in the arduons work, but their ideas were confased by the conflicting reports constantly circuiated, and especially by the present position of the Democratic party. It is industriously circuiated in the Democratic clubs that he was going over to them. He laughlingly replied: "Major, have you never known a man who for many years had differed from your views because you were in advance of him, cisim them as his own when he came up to your stand-point?" I remarked that the people of the North wer I replied, "I have, often." He said, "So have

I," and went on: "The Democratic party finds its old position untenable, and is coming to our; if it has come up to our position I am glad of it." Thus President Johnson holds that he has firmly maintained his position from the begin-"come up" to it. Such is the interpretation the rights of the people was continued by vioneretotore established throughout the American continent, speedily vindicated, renewed, and reinvigorated. [Applause.] When I shall see this progress enccessfully worked out on the American continent, I shall then look for the signs of its successful working throughout the with the necessities of the country and, also, Southern man. Every such man knows that fore the war, have passed away, and out of that men from their homes and business and The Democratic party of the present cannot, mond despotism, and that, without such therefore, be, ln ail things, the Democratic party of the past. To be an effective organiza the changes which have become vital facts in our political history. President Johnson's position is the true one, and the patriotic men of all parties hitherto must, if need be, "come up" to it in order to identify themselves with the progress

of the country and its great interests. THE LATE ROBBERY OF WILLIAM BOWLING Sn -Our readers will remember that on or about the 25th day of July last, a party of ne gro soldiers visited the house of Win. Bowling, sr., near Troy, Gibson county, Tenn., and, by force of arms, stole therefrom the amount of \$6,457 in gold. The names of the negroes who committed this daring robbery are Privates Henry Hail, Benjamin A. Sparks, Calvin Sbaw, Silas Robiuson, Wyatt Pigg, Franklin Brown Willis Vincent, Jerry Bondon, John McCloud, George Everett, and John Jackson, of company C, and Sergeant Alexander Shepherd, Corpora George Halfacre, and Privates Samuel Thorn and Richard Tborp, of company L-all of the 4th United States colored heavy artillery. These men were tried before a general court-martial in this city during the month of September. found guilty of the charge as above, and sen tenced to be confined at hard labor for the period of three years in the penitentiary, to be first dishonorably discharged the service. General Palmer has mitigated the sentence to a dishonorable discharge from the service and six months' imprisonment. In accordance with the sentence thus modified, the prisoners have been confined in the penitentiary at Frankfort. With the exception of a small amount, the stolen money has been recovered and handed

over to Mr. Bowling. Mr. Seward, our able Secretary of State bis great speech at Auburn, New York, several days ago, spoke in eulogistic terms of each of bis co-laborers in the Cabinet of President Johnson. Of our fellow-citizen, Hon. James you all could understand Mr. Speed, the Attornev-General, as I do. 'I do not know whether be is to be more admired for varied and accurate learning or for what seems to be an intuitive faculty of moral philosophy. Oaly the delicate nervous system, which we all eujoy, but so seldom appreciate, seems to me to fur nish a parallel for his quick sensibilities in the discovery and appreciation of truih [Applause.] Firmer than most men in his convictions, and braver in his hopes of the progress of human-

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the following ruling where a person neglects to pay the income duty after the demand of section 119: The amount due be comes a lien from the time when the tax fell due until it is paid. The 119th section prescribes that the tax shall be levied on the firs before it was declared. If this is not the effect | day of May, and be due or payable on or before the 30th day of June. On these terms of the law it can only be predicated that the tax falls due on the 30th of June, so that the lien at-

taches on that day. The conservative men of the Republican party in Missouri and the Union Democrats held a large meeting at Rolla, Mo., a few days ago Major-General Frank P. Blair made the chlef speech on the occasion. He made a thorougher analysis of the radical policy and presented a clear and conclusive argument in support of President Johnson.

GUFRRILLAS -We are informed that Sam Berry, the one-armed guerrilia, with several others of bis like, are committing depredations in Nelson county. A gentleman was robbed of \$210 near Bloomfield day before yes terday. They were at Daatsville vesterday. They were finely mounted, and dressed su-

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

me discussion of the question as to the paymeat of the Confederate debt by the several regenerated Southern States. Some have supsed that debt to be binding in honor, and that the Southern people ought to pay it. We don't believe it is. We don't believe they are in honor boand to pay it, or that they ought to be made to pay it, or that they ever will pay it. the politicians who contracted the debts wish to pay them, why let them do it. If they want the pleasure of it, let them have it. Nobody will object to their doing so. But what hey will ever pay voluntarily will never suffice to keep the bones of a chicken from protruding through iis skin. Tuey don't belong to the paying class. They are the receivers-not payers. It is very cool for those who forced war npon the country and wbo forced the people into the war to turn round and ask these same people to foot the bills which the conspirators tracted-very. Were the loans in question ever authorized by the Southern people? Did they ever indorse them? Were they ever submitted to them? Bat we may be told that the people created the late Confederate Gov ernment, and the Confederate Government created the debts. That is a mistake, a graud, radical mistake. They never created that Government. It was never submitted to ihem for ratification or rejection. Not one of the secession ordinances of the Gulf States was ever passed upon by the voters of those States -a most extraordinary fact, which the future historian, in reviewing the late struggle, will not fail to notice and to attach to it the importance which it deserves. Nobody authorized the Montgomery Convention to create a goverument, and nobody except the conspirators engaged in the work expected that it would attempt to do so. It was a gross and unjustifiable and monstrous usurpation. All that the members of that body had any right, or color of right, to do was to consult together and report the result of their deliberations back to the people for their action in the premises. Batpreste!-the moment they met they went forthwith to creating a new government, without so much as asking the people whether they wanted any new government or not. The conspirators at once lost sight of and completely ignored the people; and they never consulted them subsequently at a single step in the revolutionary proceedings that followed. If they had felt secure, as they pretended, that the people would have indorsed their work, wby cld they not submit it to them?

They were afraid of the "schar second thoughts" of the people, afraid that, if they gave them time for consideration and reflection, they would decide against risking everything upon the hazroachmeats of the great Republic upon the the all-absorbing question between their oppoawning abysathat gaped wide as the mouth of perdition beneath them. The only chance of he conspirators lay, they judged, and they indeed rightly, in not giving the people time or or portunity to think, in hurrying on matters ell mell high over their heads, and in opposi tion to the clear judgment of the masses. The Montgomery Convention drew up no bill of indictment against the Government of the United Statee. It made out no list of grievances. It did not appeal to the impartial judgment of maakind. It did not lay its acts before the people, in whose name it professed to be engaged

for their approval or disapprobation. There wasn't a thinking man ln all the Southern States, who wasn't crszy, who did not feel that the Monigomery Convent on-and it was that body which set the ball of revolution in motion-did not transcend what it had any right or authority to do. In fact, it had no right or authority to do anything more than coasult upon the exigency of the hour and it did not derive the right even to do this from the people. The people never elected one of its members! And its members never reted to the people what they had done, or asked the people what they should do or ought to do! The people were not represented in that body. It represented itself and the politicians only—the very fellows who made the debts, and who now cooily ask the people whom they misrepresented and upon whom they brought dire destruction to pay them. That which was ning, and that the Democracy North have begun in a viliainous and violent usurpation of which the President has publicly given of the lence and brute force. Who authorized the hope they will feithfully adhere to the position which they have assumed. It is a wise and patriotic one, in harmony were those course and patriotic one, in harmony is a wise and patriotic one, in harmony med not ask to question of any intelligent with the deep pulsations of the public heart. those armies would not bave been filled with-Old party issues which agitated the nation be out those Draconian laws which dragged mighty struggle new questions have arisen. forced them into the service of the Richre-enforcement, the war would have come to an end from sheer inanition, want of ion, now, it must recognize and adapt itself to men to carry it on, long before it reached the tremendous proportions which it subsequently assumed. After the first flashes were over,

when the people of the South began to taste in carnest the hitterness of war when its leaders began to shoot men by the score for refusing longer to sustain it, if the question of contract ing debts to carry it on had been submitted to the voters of the respective Southern States, and they had been left perfectly free to decide upon it, does any man ln bis senses suppose that they would have authorized the measure or would have sustained it? The subsequent action of the Legislatures in assuming or guarteeing the payment of the Confederate debt was simply a part of the same system of force and error that brought on the war at first. The people never ratified that action. They could not do it. There were no voting people left out of the armles except the office holders to ratify or reject anything, and the oligarchy would not have submitted anything to them

there had been. The Southern people never authorized the debts in question, never indorsed them, never pledged their honor to pay them, never ought to pay them, and never will pay them. The only persons whose honor is so piedged are the politicians who brought on the war. They certainly ought to pay the "Confederate loan," re deem the "Confederate currency," and compensate everybody who has been rulned or lost money by the Confederate war! Walk up, gentlemen, walk up to the captain's office and settle.

We have bad two political lectures during the past week, one by Wendell Paillips, before the Fraternity, and the other by General Banks, before the Mercantile Library Association Mr. Phillips attempted to show that the South would come out victorious in this struggle and accepted as foregone conclusions certain propose. accepied as foregone conclusions certain propositions which cannot be regarded as fixed ti Johnson. Of our fellow-citizen, Hon. James
Speed, the Attorney-General, he said: "I wish
over all could understand Mr. Speed, the Attor.
Southwaters who weep over a wasted country and who, while they accept the new condit of things, are not in a very jubiliant vein over the result. General Banks took quite a different view of the political horizon, and his principles do not vary from those announced at Worcester by Senator Sumner. The General does not propose to put the political power of this country into the hands of those who are fresh from the work of the reballion. This is this centry into the names of those who are fresh from the work of the rebellion. This all the North demands, and it will accept not lng else, and though the newly elected Congres me case, and though the newly elected Congree men from Southern States may come knockit at the door with pardons in their pockets, does not foliow that they will be admitted. The delegation in Congress from this State an unit upon the idea that we have made sacrifices enough to part down this rebellion with faces enough to put down this rebellion, withoughting all the cards luto the bands of me whose loyalty has yet to be proved.

Fostom Saturday Evening Gazette.

That means that the test oath will be insister upon, as we bave no doubt it will be, and that no man who cannot or will not take it will be admitted. We think it ought to be repealed because the circumstances existing at the time of its enactment were entirely different from what they are now, but we have no idea that it will be before the organization of the next Congress, and hence we have urged the great important to the South of electing those men, and those only, who can and will take it. If this be disregarded and Congressional Districts shall return men who cannot take the oath, said districts will be almost certain, in our judgment, to go nnrepresented.

Nobody that we know of proposes "to put the political power of this country into the ter, a citizen of Logan county, at or near the hands of those who are fresh from the work of rebellion." All that the Administration and April 6th, and of burning the house of one mit to their seats in Congress thoroughly loyal date, resplied until further orders. They will representatives from the Southern States who be sent to Frankfort this morning, to be conmay be chosen by thoroughly loyal constitu. fined as ordered.

ents up on the basis of freedom, which has been established and frankly and almost universally THE CONFEDERATE DEST .- There has been accepted by the Southern people. Isn't this easonable, just, and fair? Isn't it constitue tional? Won't it be good policy, besides? Won't it tend powerfully to restore the Union to its old time prestige or something more?

And isn't that what Union men everywhere want? Wasn't the war all about that? The admission of loyal Southern representaives and the restoration of civil government to the South will not "put the political power of this country into the bands of those who are fresh from the work of rebellion" at all. Toa! power will still remain in the hands of the ovai States, of those that never were in revoit. the loval States will still have a very large ma. jority upon joint ballot of the two honses of Corgress after every one of those lately in revolt sbali bave been restored, and an immense popular majority in a Presidential election, ifwhich God forbid-there should ever again be a sectional contest.

There will be no danger is restoring civil rights and representative government to the Sonth. The Southern people bave bad enough of war. They are sick and more than sick of it No demagogues will ever be able to fool or drive them into another revolt against the government. So far as elections bave been held, the voters as a general rule have chosen men to office who have always been opposed to secession, and always friends to the Union and the Constitution, and who, besides, have adopted nureservedly the free basis and are engaged in carrying it into practical effect.

We trust therefore that the "delegation in Coagress" from Massachusetts, and the "North, ' will not ungraciously refuse admission into Cougress to proper representatives from the Southern States, or refase civil rights and selfgovernment to the Southern people, or insist upon keeping up military governments in those States, and thus entail a heavy and needless expense upon the national government, and prevent the growth of those fraternal feelings and social and political ligaments which were once in the earlier and better days of the Republic, and may be again, so potent ln binding it togetber and making it Indeed one country. The delegates from Massachusetts will un-

doubtedly exercise much influence in Congress: and her press and people exercise mach more out of it. We hope they will not insist upon extreme measures as terms of reconciliation. We trust they don't want to bumiliate needlessly the Southern people or to exact of them im possible or degrading conditions as prerequisites to immunities and civil privileges. We trust her delegation and citizens will heartly sustain President Johnson, and, instead of seeklng to inflame the passions of the sections, will te a 'uait" in the grand and patriotic work of pouring oil upon the troubled waters and exoreising the spirit of discord. Massachusetts interests will thereby be promoted in com nou with these of the whole country. We do not doubt that Jeff Davis will be

tried for treason, and that, too, before a civil tribunal. President Johnson strongly intimated this nuch in his late interview with some South Carolina delegates who petitioned him to pardon the rebel ex President, President Johnson, though pursuing a magnanimous policy toward the people of the South, is inclined to test the merijs of secession in the courts of the country. We bardly think that Chief Justice Chase would be competent to try Mr. Davis. His legal opinious expressed years ago would reader the conviction of Davis by him utterly inconsistent with his past decisions. A number of years ago, in a fagitive slave case at Oberlin, O, he eclded that the State court should take the incitive from the Federal officers, and be called upon the Governor to put forward the militia to enforce the order of the court. It will be remembered that la this case Judge Swan intervened to prevent an arme i collision tetween Federal and State authorities, and was subsequently sacrificed for the part taken by him in the matter. Judge Chase has been for many years an advocate of nullification, and as such he rendered the decision alluded to above. By the same principle upon which he once urged the military authorities of Ohio to resist Federal authority, would he be required, in order to preserve his consistency, to acquit Jefferson Davis, whose crime consists in obeying his own state in resisting the Federal Government. opinion and convict Mr. Davis, the decision would be lacking in moral force, because it would be universally said that he changed for the simple purpose of punishing a political enemy. We shall insist, therefore, that Mr. Davis shall be tried by a Jadge who is not, as is Mr. Chase, fully committed to the doctrines of nullification. The trial of Mr. Davis before a civil tribunal may be productive of much good to the country, although, as we anticipate, the President should pardon him in the event of his conviction.

General Paimer has made a long reply to Governor Bramlette. It is the Governor's turn next.—Louisville Democrat. We are confident that Gov. Bramlette will not respond to Gen. Paimer's letter, addressed to the "Editors of the Union Press." which we reproduced in our columns vesterday morning. The Governor would violate the proprieties of his official station were he to engage in a newspaper controversy with Gen. Palmer, or any one elee. The previous publication of General Palmer's letter addressed to the Secretary of War, which was calculated, we think, to impress the public with an erroneous idea of the senes involved, made it eminently proper that Gov. Bramlette's response, also, should be publisbed, and, hence, the Governor complied with our request for a copy of lt. We can but regard it as in exceeding bad taste for the General fter publishing his letter to Secretary Stanton and creating a necessity for the publication official documents, addressed to the Secretary of War-to address a "rejoinder" to an official document to the "Editors of the Union Press." It looked as If, to say the least of It, he felt worsted in the contest. We think the publication of the official documents should have ended the controversy, and we shall be greatly disappointed should Governor Bramlette go beyond

The Mississippi Legislature has done another good thing. After electing Judge Sharkey as United States Senator for the short term, it elected Hon. J. L. Alcora as his colleague for the long term. Mr. Aleorn has always been an Old-Line Whig of the most decided stamp, and consequently always hereta-fore in the minority in Mississippi. He was of course opposed to secession and war, and did his utmost to stave them off He will be a worthy compeer of Sharkey in the United States Senate. The Legislature of Mississippi has given an earnest of its sincerity, good faith. and done itself honor by electing two such men to the United States Senate as W. L. Sharkey and J. L. Alcorn. They have been life-iong opponents of nullification and secession and friends of an undivided Republic. Maximillan, belleving, as it seems, that narez had fled from Mexican soil, though he

was simply transferring his seat of power from Chihuahua to Pas del Norte, recently published a manifesto, in which be declares the struggle etween himself and the Republican party of Mexico to be decided in favor of the Empire. He asserts that benceforward the conflict will be confined to "honorable men of the nation and criminal bands of adventurers." He has also issued a decree announcing that all armed hands not legally authorized, if captured, shall be tried by military commission, and, if guilty, speedily executed. Thus Max has declared pretty much of a war of extermination against the Mexican Liberals. Juarez, however, is still on Mexican soil, and continues to resist, bravely and stoutly, the Imperial authority.

COMMUTED. - The sentence of death by hanglng in the cases of S. N. Orange and John Burns was yesterday commuted to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Frankfort, by order of Major-General Palmer. The prisouers were tried before a military commission in this city, in July last, of which Brigadier-General W. C. Whitaker was President. were found guilty of murdering Wm. M. Portown of Richelieu in said county, on the night of conservative men propose is to restore to civil Daniel Smith, a peaceable citizen of Kentucky, rights those in the South who give evidence of on the same night. Friday, the 29th day of their return to their allegiance as good and September last, was designated for their execuhonest citizens of the United States, and to ad- tion, but the condemned men were, on that

LETTER FROM GENERAL PALMER. Louisvira.E. Oct. 24, 1865.

To the Editors of the Union Press:

LOUISVIELE, Oct. 24, 1865.

To the Editors of the Union Press:

I have read the remarkable letter of His Excellency Governor Bramlette which appeared in the Louisville Jonran of the 23d inst., as a continuation of the controversy originated by General Green Clay Smiltb and himself for my removal from this Military Department, with toth surprise and regret.

I am surprise after states himself to be of the true state of affairs in Kentucky. He says, and I give this statement of his as a specimen: 'There is not and has not been any opposition made in Kentucky to the freedom of the colored soldier and bis family, if so it has never come to my knowledge. The law of Congress freeing this class is acquiesced in and obeyed.' When the facts are and it is well known throughout the State that Judges Andrews, Apperson, and Pearl, of the Circuit Court of the State, have each decided the very law to be unconstitutional and void, conferring no rights whatever upon the families of soldiers, and it is also true that the Grand Jary of Oldham, and other counties of the State, have preferred indictments against white clitzens who have hired and gald soldiers' wives for their labor, for the statutory offense of harboring slaves, that In many cares former owners have restrained soldiers' wives of their liberty and have beaten them with great cruelty to compel submission, and ro officer of the State, in any department of the Government, has in any manner, by word or act, interferred to protect them in their rights to freedom, or to punish men who have beaten them for claiming to be free. This is the acquiescence and obedience of which the Governor speaks, and there may be added to it the fact, of which the proof can be found in every county of the State, that there are thousands of women and children still restrained of their liberty, though they are free by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845. Most persons in the State know that while there are many instances of cheerful acquiescence in and cougress of the 3d of March, 1865 Most persons in the State know that while there are many instances of cheerful acquiescence in and obedience to this act of wise and bumane policy, it was ill received by a majority. sons in the State know that while there are many instances of cheerful acquiescence in and obedience to this act of wise and bumane policy, it was ill received by a majority of the people of the State, and that no attempt has been made by any department of the Government to protect the people made free by the law.

And then in regard to the pass system, of which so much has been said by way of complaint. I am surprised that Governor Bramlette should assert that "the pass system carried ont in Keutucky and for which General Palmer is held responsible, was not inteaded to benefit or protect the class of persons who were entitled to their freedom under any act of Congress or proclamation of the President, but to apply to those who were not embraced in any law or proclamation." I am bound to suppose that the Governor has read the paper to which he has taken the pains of preparing a reply, and that he is willing to admit that the anthor of the pass system is well acquainted with his own intentions and ought to be believed, especially when he declared that intention on the face of the order upon which the system rests. The Governor is familiar. I trust, with these orders. He knows, too, that the object of the pass system was, in the first instance, to enable the large number of unemployed men and women who were congregated in Lonkville tog elsewhere in search of employment, and to use the means of travel accessible to all others in doing so. They were in this city, and were, from a variety of causes, without homes, employment, or food, and could only escape from that predicament by emigration. I only opened the lines of travel and decided nothing in regard to freedem. Nor does any order of mine or any

dicament by emigration. I only opened the lines of travel and decided nothing in regard to freedem. Nor does any order of mine or any pars given in pursuance of any such order purport or profess to make or deciders according to the control of the late civil war the action of the United States and of all the States (for there was something in the policy of those most hose. pass given in pursuance of any such order pur-port or profess to make or declare any person | tile which looked in that directions

tem.
- Bat I am much more concerned that the Gov-

ernor has failed to discover the true polat in is-sue between us. He charges that I assumed the power and the right to destroy slavery in emor has tailed to dicover the true potat in insue between us. He charges that I assumed the power and the right to destroy slavery in Kentucky, and that because the object was and is to destroy slavery in Kentucky it is unlawful and at war with the Government. I most state, as I have before stated, that it is my deliberate conclusion, formed after much and patient etudy and reflection, that slavery has no legal existence in Kentucky, and that all and every person in the State, who restrains any other person of his or her liberty upon the prekense of clavery, dees so in violation of law; that it is the duty of Governor Bramlette, as the Chief Magistrate of the State, to assert this right of freedom for all its linabilitates; that it is the clusty of all officers of all departments of the State government, within the scope and aphers of their power, to assert and enforce the freedom of the people of the State, and protect all in life, liberty, and propert; that my pastic system, instead of being unlawful, was and is in harmony with the law which now prevalls in Kenlucky—a law, with respect to all persons formerly alaves, overrifees all opposing laws. I trust, after this statement, men who question my poiley will do so by meeting my arguments, and not by mere assertions which have no other entrort, either in fact or law, than that given by the personal character of the objector. I am aware from long experience that it will be extremely difficult to obtain for these opinions an impartial hearing. It is so much easier to admit old fallacies to be true than to subject them to the right est of careful investigation, and then as negroes are without induces, the consequence of a mistake which may operate unfortunately to them. Is so allghily injurious that most men prefer an easy error to a difficult truth.

In former communications on this subject, I have referred to the admission of Governor. In former communications on this subject. I

In former communications on this subject, I have referred to the admission of Governor Brsmiette that "alavery is dead in Kentucky." He does not overlook this citation of his anthority, nor deny its literal correctness, but admits and still argues that "the necessary and logical result of the war of the rebellion is the extirpation of slavery in the Uaited States, and that sound polley and wise statemanship, as well as true patriotism, demand that we should rid ourselves of its form as well as its name (the substance being already gone) in the most direct and lumediate way." I admit with him that the form and name of slavery still exist, and agree that its substance is gone, but do not agree with him that this form and this name have the potency, which belonged to the system before its substance parsed away. What statesmanship is this which tolerates slavery so readily and values liberty so lightly as to bind thousands of buman beings in bendage by the mere name and form of a system, the substance of which has perished? Such a theory is logically as well as politically fallacious. The colored people of Kentucky are either free or slaves, and to admit the substance to be gone, is to declare the freedom of all.

But as the Governor is not inclined to be

cions. The colored people of Kentucky are either free or alaves, and to admit the substance to be gone, is to declare the freedom of all.

But as the Governor is not inclined to be bound by the authority of his own opinions. I am not at likerty to insist that others shall be, and for that cause proceed with the reasons for my opinion. Slavery was a political system, by which I mean it was the system of government devised by the white people of Kentucky and other late slave States for the black and mixed races. It was local culv in this, that Kentucky, through its Legislature, caused laws for its protection and perpetuation. The laws of Kentucky were, however, only the contribution of the State to a general code for the grevernment of the whole slave population of the States. The clave code of Kentucky adapted clavery, as it existed in other States, and the codes of other States necognized the slavery of Kentucky. Slavery in all the United States. The clave code of Kentucky adapted clavery, as it existed in other States, and the codes of other States necognized the slavery of Kentucky. Slavery in all the United States had a common origin, compendent to the whole slave population of the State to a general code for the conversation of the United States. The clave States, but from the States had a common origin, compendent to the United States. The government of these mand restrictions, full power over the persons and restrictions, full power over the persons and restrictions, full power over the persons and restrictions, full power over the persons of the Carles and see if there are not all the code of merals to be observed; also the power of this government, heart of the Cuited States, and conduct.

The mester was governor to control them law, given to furnish them with rules of civil and personal conduct; priest, if he chose to be co, to prescribe the faith to be believed and the code of merals to be observed; also the power of this government, heart of the Cuited States and the other hand in the code of the cod

The master was governor to control them; law-giver to furnish them with rules of civil and personal conduct; priest, if he chose to be so, to prescribe the faith to be believed and the code of merals to be observed; also the power of this government, short of the power to deprive of life and limb and permanently impair the health, was vested in bim. He could discolve or probibit marriages, control all their demestic relations, and settle all controversies between them. Under this system of government in juries indicted upon their persons were wrougs to their masters, and he alone could demand redress.

As incident to this government, the master was entitled to the proceeds of their labor, and

As incident to this government, the master was entitled to the proceeds of their labor, and was held responsible for their share of public burdens and duties, including taxes and civil and military services, or, because of their paramount duty to him, they were relieved from them altogether. Their political existence was merged in him, and they were only known to the general governmental system through him, and then only for the support of his authority and the regulation of his duties. Slavery was, therefore, in its largest sense a general system and a part of the Government of the State of Kentucky.

If slavery in Kentacky was a part of the general system really extended over the United States, though actual servitude was confined to a part of the States, it must of course share the fortness of the system. Both of these propositions are so clear that it is believed no one will dispute them. Every man in Kentucky admits that the abolishment of alavery in all the States but this has destroyed "the substance" of slavery, and the most hopefully only eling to it for a little while until the form and name shall be, by some formal act, wiped from the sustuct books. They only differ from me in this, that I maintain that slavery perished with its substance, and agree with Governor Bramlette that with form and name alone it is as powerful as before its substance passed away, or rather that it is "dead," but still lives.

And slavery was a political system, a part of the government of Kentucky and of all other late slave States.

There two propositions, that slavery in Kentucky was part of the general system which in fact extended over the whole United States, and that it was a part of the political system of Kentucky, are so important to my view of the ease that I will, at the risk of being thought tedious, present them again and consider them together.

Actual layer, the personal ambingstion and If slavery in Kentacky was a part of the gen-

present them again and consider them together.
Actual slavery, the personal subjugation and
centrol of slaves, was found only in certain of
the States and Territories of the United States and amongst a few of the Indian tribes, but In its influence it extended over the United States, and the policy and measures of the United States and of most of the separate States were

directed to its support.

I say nothing in this connection of the indirect but steady efforts of the United States Government to prevent persons of African descent from acquiring a national status, which, when gained, would be inconsistent with the enslavefrom acquiring a national status, which, when gained, would be inconsistent with the enalawement of the whole race, but will content myself with referring to the direct acts of the Government, which were designed to aid the inationation of siavery. The most striking of these acts were, the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793 and 1800, the acts of the Government deaving them the right to become the earriers of "he public mails; the denial of their citizenship, even though born free; the denial of their competency as witnesses in the courts of justice nalese made so by local laws; the denial of their right to see in the courts of the United States and of their right to appeal to the political department of the United States for protection against the acts of the States however oppressive and unjust. They were as carefully excluded from all participation in the Government of the United States and the Government of the so-called slave States, and the Government of the original save States, and the Government of the could be under the computer of the so-called slave States, and the Government of the so-called rave States and the Government of slavery. The local infinence in all the so-called free States tended in the same direction. Negroes were excluded from many of the free States to law. Negroes were excluded from many of the free States by law. They were not protected by the laws of many of the free States, as they were not allowed to testify in the courts, and what was of far more importance, all the agencies by which public opinion was controlled agencies by which public opinion was controlled—political parties and assemblies, religious bedies and the press—gave their powerful influence to the support of the ensiavement of the African race, while the courts and juries of the United States concurred in asserting for the master his right to seize his claves wherever they might be found, and imprisoning or otherwise punishture are elizans who obstrated this wise punishing any citizens who obstru

port or profess to make or declare any person free.

If Governor Bramlette is as well acquainted with the facts as he is with the law, be knows that before any passes were issued all the rail-roads, etcamboats, and ferry-boats in the State had refused peremptorly to transport persons who had no other evidence of their rights to freedom than that they were the wives and children of colored soldiers. In fact, it was insisted by some that the act of Congress was vold, as respected Keutucky, because the law of the State did not recognize the marriage of sizes. Under all the circumstances, carriers of passengers preferred litigation with negroes who had no money and few frieads to controversy with the masters, who were well supplied with both. I can furnish proof, that

ne rened that State paper which has become bistorical. In it be designates certain States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively were on that day in rebellion against the authority of the United States, and did order and declare that all persons held as alayee in eaid designated States and parts of States 'are, and from beneeforward shall be, free," and pledged the Government to maintain their freedom; and what Is quite as significant and important in its bearing noon the point in controvery, assuming that the words already quoted had accomplished the fact of emancipation, the President proceeded to address the people made free in language only proper to be used to those who had become chilzens and freemen and a part of the people of the United States, subject to his authority like others, and bound to give to the Government of the states.

military service of the United States.

By this proclamation the antagonism of elavery to the national existence was asserted, and the status of the African and mixed races was acknowledged to be changed: they were appealed to as men by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. Around this contrat, conspicuous act may be arranged all the other acts of the Government, severing itself from the support of slavery. Not following any chronological order, observe what has been done. The acts in regard to fugitive elaves have been repealed by Congress. Persons of the African race have been commissioned by the President officers of the army. One of them has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States as one of its officers. All the disabilities impored upon them by acts of Congress are repealed. Colored persons are made by law competent witnesses in all courts of justice sitting under the authority of the United States, and colored men are enrolled under the authority of an act of Congress as part of the national forces; and, to crown all, the President of the United States, and colored men are enrolled under the authority of an act of Congress as part of the national forces; and, to crown all, the President of the United States, and colored men are enrolled under the authority of an act of Congress as part of the national forces; and, to crown all, the President of the United States has announced in positive words that "slavery is dead."

Slavery has therefore ceased to be a unitonal system. It is denounced and condemned by that Government of which Kentucky is a part, the status of its late subjects is changed, and is now by that Government defined to be that of free inhabitants, with the expectly to become

Hon. Caleb Cushing leaves for England

directly responsible to this Government for the performance of such duties as may be imposed upon them, and are no longer bound to submit pore it upon them.
But it is not by this method only that slavery bas been successfully assalled. Before the President's proclamation, the decisive period already referred to, there were in round num-

made by time dovernment on Great Britain commerce.

It is believed that the Government has accepted the proposition of Earl Russell to ppoint a commission to settle such claims.

The rumor that Wertz is to be hangedon Friday is false. It is believed that the chages of conspiracy has been abandoned in the flidings, and it is the impression generally that he prisoner has been convicted on the other charges and sentenced to be hung on such a day as the Freddent shall designate.

Three hundred and sixty-one thousand four hundred and five dollars and nisty cents is one to the Government from the defaulting postmasters of the Southern States, which they retained when the rebellion broke out. They are now being called on for this amount.

The Virginis Fostmasters are the most in urrears, owing \$600,017. As all their securities were required to have read estate, it is believed that the larger portion of this sum can be recovered. In 1861 their refusals to pay the sums were often abusive and arrogant; now their tone is apologotic and pleading.

The verdict in the Wertz case is, guilty.

recent principles.

The Herald says the trouble arises from the existing uncettled and undetermined interna-tional law, and urges a congress of the great cowers to actife certain principles which will perpetuate peace between the old and new

roulds.

The Times, after declaring Lord Russell, in The Times, after declaring Lord Rusell, in rejecting arbitration, rejected something which Mr. Adams had never tendered him or suggested cays: So far as national honor in concerned, Earl Rusell may rely upon it that the United States have no thought of surendering to any power on earth the decision of my question which can affect her in he alightest degree, nor will they willingly consert to the surrender of the principles of interactional law, which are essential to the very existence of such a thing as mentality and white question which can affect her in the slightest degree, nor will they willingly consert to the rurrender of the principles of interactional law, which are essential to the very existence of such a thing as neutrality, and which cannot be discarded, as England seeks to discard them without making every war the algral of miversal conflagration.

The World say: The usage in making pease treative is to surrender the comparend perserted, but whenever we have a war with Enland we should take the Canadas and kenthem. In that way we will secure compensation for the whole of our losses by the shan neutrality of England.

The repairs of the different railroads between Petersburg, Virginia, and Canaleston, South Carolina, have been commenced, and the railway route of travel is now open from the former to the latter city. It runs vis Weldon and Wilmington, North Carolina, and Forward, Scuth Carolina. The roads from Augusta via Atlanta and West Point to Montgomery, Alsbams, are now also in operation.

hams, are now also in operation.

Nearly seven hundred delegates from the divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Eastern New York assembled yesterdry at Odd Fellow's Hall in Center street. A day and creaing session were held. J. M. Stearm, Grand Worthy than now, supposed to have owned one-half of the slaves not embraced within the enumeration of soldiers and their families, making say sixty-five thousand; thus one bundred and eixty-five thousand of the two hundred and thirty thou-sand are free. Of four millions of slaves three

millione nine hundred and thirty-five thousand are free and sixty-five thousand slaves. Will any one, after this array of facts, deny that the system of slavery is destroyed, or that all are free? Let us Pappose that all had been free, as free as the white American citison claims to be, and that the same proportion, fifty-sine sixtieths, of them at one awoop by apecide acts aimed at the whole race had been suddenly subjected to a slavery as hopeless and as complete as that from which the race has emerged, what would be the degree of freedom which could be enjoyed by the small number who escaped the blow?

Slavery was the system of government for the African and mixed races, and with all its evile, its wrongs and injustice permitted, if not always practiced, toward its subjects, it still afforded them a degree of protection. It is now subverted, and it has no longer the strength to control or protect the colored race, even if it had a technical legal existence. The pretended master has still, from the force of popular habits and opinious, the power to annoy his late slave, but the owner to harrase and annow falls far and opinions, the power to amoy his late slave but the power to harrase and amoy falls fa ahort of the power of control, which is of the escence of slavery. It has ceased in fact, as is has in law, and it needs to restore harmony be-tweeh the races but that the truth shall be per-ceived and admitted. A war between the races has grown out of the tenacity which the dead claims of pretended masters are persisting in A conflict which harrasses the freed people dis appoints and irritates the late master, disturbs the labor system of the State, compels the blacks to idleness and crime. The only solution con-sistent with sound views of the case, and of the true policy to be preserved, of humanity, jus-tice, and right, is to accept the logic of facts and pronounce all to be free, and that they are to be protected as free. JOHN M. PALMER. The Herald's special from Milledgeville, 64. dated yesterday, taye: The Georgia State Convention met in the State House to day. Pro-

to order in a brief speech. Over

nominated Herechel V. Johnson, of Jefferson county.

After a discussion, it was decided to vote vina roce. Mr. Johnson received all the votes with the exception of a few complimentary once for Mr. Jenkins. On taking the chair, Mr. Johnson made a speech, in which he suggested the duty of the Couvention, and clearly indicated what, in consideration with surrounding circumstances, must be done. As to the past, he said it could not be corrected, but we could recue our posterity from its consequences.

A message was received from Gov. Johnson on important matters. He assumed that all the cotton purchased by the State had been captured or burnt; that all assets of the State abroad had been drawn to the full; that all sources of income are unavailable, and that, therefore, it bad become necessary for him to provide for the immediate coursecant, the invited attention to the proposals for borrowing money to the amount of \$50,000, and to the redistricting of the State for members of Congress under the new apportionment. He also recommends a change in the words of proposals. gress nader the new apportionment. He also recommends a change in the mode of representation to the General Assembly.

After some local suggestions, he stated that the local debt is \$208,183,255, of which \$2,667,—

thle one, but the other debt is on a very different bacie, having no legal or moral obligation gether in life, and must be buried in the rave.
The Convention is the ablest assemblage ever onvened in the State, and the prospect is that a action will be harmonious, conservative, and all respects gratifying.

New York, October of The Harald's Washington special says: The Harald's Washington special says: The Harald's Washington special says: The Harald's Washington President Jeson to order a speedy trial of Clement C. C and, in the meantime, to release him on part of the control o of the State did not recognize the marriage of sizese. Under all the circumstanges, carriers of passengers preferred itigation with negroes who had no money and few frieads to controversy with the master, who were well supplied with both. I can furnish proof that in many cases women and children, the families of soldiers, were expelled from the cars and ferry-locats, on account of apprehensions created by the clamor of slavebolders and the decisions of judges that it was daugeous to transport them.

I think now I am done with explauation of the pass system, and refer to my numerons letters, aiready published, for any further information which may be desired upon the subject. I regret that the Governor in his attampt to race as well as prejudice, "imsult and outrage support which shavey appears to the subject or mace as well as prejudice, "imsult and outrage perpetuated by negro soldiers and their officers upon good cilizens," and that he should that it just to couple them with the pass system. He east the whole system was "but a pass from Gen. Palmer or some of his subordinates to end the whole of question." The flight of imagination which can blend with this simple act sights and scenes of "ineuit and outrage wantonly perpetuated by negro soldiers and their officers upon good cilizens." and outrage wantonly perpetuated by negro soldiers and their officers upon good cilizens of a single instance which bad the remotest connection with the pass system.

Bast I am much more concerned that the Governor has failed to discover the true poist his instance which has been been as a possibility or expendence of the country and concurred in the logic can be prejuded. This possible is and the laws of Mr. Clay, or for the past book in the later rebellion, but that, on the contrary, many of the material policy of the Coult of the Constitution afforms the laws of Mr. Clay, or for the past has a provise of the country of the Coulty of the Coult

In the course of the interview the President stated that he was opposed to the plan of colo-nization of the freedmen, believing that by contact with the whites their intellect would be

of officers of the United States veteran vol-uniters 1st army corps and the United States colored troops.

The sentence of the court-martial in the case of Assistant Quartermaster A. L. Thomas is to-day promulgated. He was sentenced to be eashiered, but the Secretary of War, in considera-tion of his previous good character, allowed him to resign.

ing the enspension.

Prominent citizens of Kaneas say the Central Railroad, which runs north toward Dallas is to extend to Red river, there to connect with the railroad being built south from Kanzas City, whereof fifty miles are completed, to connect with Galveston. The distances are about seven hundred miles, whereof one hundred and transity for miles are built at the transity or miles. om unsworn.
The case of McVickar vs. Treadlesf & Co... olving the proposed examination of young chum, was up again to day. A proposition On the other hand the prisoner's tated that in case his client was put on counsel stated that in case his chent was put on the stand he would refine to certify, and as to the centence he assured the counsel that ample opportunity would be given to take his testi-ment before he was sentenced. The Judge said that as the rights of the plaintiff appeared to be he no danger he would postpone the ex-amination to the 8th of November at 11 o'clock B. M. An official Treasury notice for the establishment of a National Bank at Galveston has been published. The late constitution expressly forbida any one doing banking business in Texas under heavy pensities.

City of Mexico advices of Sept. 18th say that ex-Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, started a newspaper called the Mexican Times, devoted to sustaining Maximilian and the encouragement of emigration. Liberal grants have been made to American emigrants in Cordova. Sept. 16th was the anniversary of Mexican Independence.

lay the Algonquin was shead of the Wi-268 turns. It appears that the Winose-ottle-valves have not been kept wide sording to rules, and Mr. Dickerson to stop his engines if this course is at's Washington special says that Secretary McCullech has stirred up a formidable opposition against returning to specie payments. He is denounced by some and plied with arguments and prayers by others, but he stands firmly by his Fort Wayne speech. These parties will now turn to Congress which will be importanted not only to deny authority to the Secretary to continue his policy of funding legal tenders but to extend the present limit of National Bank notes from three to five hundred millitons.

The Times Washington special says: The War Department has ordered judge advocates of courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and military commissions to insert the names in full in all certificates of attendance given persons summoned as witnesses or employed as interpretera, and in the case of an officer, his rank and regiment, in order that the Quartermaster who The departments are all discriminating in fa-The friends of ex-Governor Allen persist in running him sagainst Governor Allen persist in running him sagainst Governor Wells.

The friends of ex-Governor Allen persist in running him sagainst Governor Wells.

The Times' Matamorae Correspondent of the 16th inst. caps the whole town is intensely sharmed. Excabado, Cortinas, and Cavales have 2,500 mean and twelve cannon. The pickete were driven up and pursued almost into town by Cortinas. For five munith there has been a repetition of these scenes. Cortinas, with a force estimated at from 800 to 500, keeps Matamoras so closely besieged that no one dares to sit one mile beyond the fortifications.

There is no communication with Bagdad except by the other side of the river; and none at all with Monterey. General Mejia ordered all communication to be closed with Brownsytile, The chapparal, levelled for the use of the ar-alliery of Mejia, has about 1700 men well armed and equipped, but lack officers and gumers. The native population are decidedly in favor of the Liberal. It is believed that the Liberal force is greatly exaggerated. It is hardly thought that they will assell the town.

but probably besiege it into submission or force the imperialists into a pitched battle. It is also understood that the convoys so often driven back to Monterey, have at last started with an execut of 1,000 French troops and 800 Imperialists, and is reported they bring in \$2,000,000.

ade is completely dead; money is scarce, and commands a large interest.

New York, Oct. 26.

The Tribune's Jackson, Miss., correspondent
sate: Gov. Sharkey's first order to his militia is that they shall search the houses of all
freedmen for arms and amunition. The

marcering a white man.

Halffax, Oct. 26.

The steamship Africa, Capt. Anderson, from twerpool at 3:30 P. M. of the 14th. via Queenswan on the 15th issa, arrived here at half-past cocked this morning. Her dates are two days the than that already received. than that already received. are articles on the correspondence between ir. Adams and Earl Russell, just published, to tegrad it as most important. The London imes says it is the most important decision in sterence to the rights and duties of neutrals and has been carried on for many years be-

representatives of the two great The Times can hardly doubt that Earl Rusthe Times can initial doubt that the Thus-is proposal for a commission will ultimately accepted as the most satisfactory method of usting the outstanding claims between the pations. No foreign sovereign nor State-ald have entered into all details of each pecific claim and counter-claim, for it must not according to the counter-claim and counter-claim, for it must not a forgotten that we, too, have large bilis gainst the United States for damages incurred? Reitlah subjects during the war. Still less call we have consented, as Earl Russell points at the counter the bone 4des of our Government or the legal competency of our law officers to the judgment of any foreign Government. The best, if not the only solution of the Michigan we cannot be not a controversy thich but for the forbearance shown by both artics, would certainly have led to a rupture tiween Great Britain and the United States he candid and friendly tone of argoment so laborately or enducted by Earl Russull adjusfice this expectation.

The Times winds up its article by representant the funian movement in America as threating the Funian movement in America as the cannot be supplemented and content of the supplement of the funiant the Funian movement in America as threating the Funian movement and the cannot as threating the Funian movement and the cannot cannot be supplemented and cannot cannot be supplemented and cannot cannot be supplemented and cannot cannot be supplemented by Earl Russull adjustic the Funian movement in America as threating the funiant cannot be supplemented by Earl Russull adjustic the funiant cannot be supplemented by Earl Russull adjustic the funiant cannot be supplemented by Earl Russull adjustic the supplemented by Earl Russull adjus Imperial decree establishing the new express crupany are likely to be made within a few days that will fully show up the animus of the late Philadelphia dispatches declaring that the Liberal cause was hopeless, and that Maximilian's government was firmly fastened on the people of Mexico.

Several gentlemen are implicated who have hitherto held official and confidential positions with Mr. Lincolu'a Administration.

It is now positively known here that the trial of Jeff Davis has been decided upon, and the arrangements have been nearly completed. The trial will be for the crime of treason, and will take place either in this city or Richmond, and the Attorney-General has been elected and retained as counsel for him. Now that the Werlz trial is completed, it is supposed Jeff Davis's will immediately follow.

The Times winds up its article by representing the Furlan movement in America as threatening the Foreign Eulistment act, and says this helps us to look at each a proceeding from an American point of view, and will help our critics to look at them from our print of view. In the meantime, let us agree to differ amicably, and not allow a transfent feeling of jealousy and resentement to prejudice the permanent settlement of a question in which all the maritime mailons are equally concarned.

The Times, is amother article, contends that it England chodes to be angry or inconsiderate, she would have greater reason to complain of America's position as a neutral in the Fenian movement, whatever America has had in regard to England's attitude toward the Sonth, insemuch as the Fenian plot was formed in Americans.

to England's attitude toward the Sonth, inse-moch as the Fenian pick was formed in Ameri-ca, and by American citizons, although the con-apirators may have been mostly of Irish extrac-tion. The Times, however, admits that the American Government has acted in regard to the movements of the Fenians with all honora-ble openaers, notwithstanding the searct filli-lustering plots of its citizens.

The Morning Post thinks that Earl Russel's preposition to the American Government will most republish the accounted.

preposition to the American Government will most probably be accepted.

The Daily News easy it is clear that the discomion of the question is exhausted, the British minister has distinctly declared that the question is part of the probable with good faith and nonesty, and it this be so the rublic will agree with the foreign minister that it cannot be referred to or entertained by any potentate or body whatever.

The Daily News continues, if it be absolutely necessary to British honor and dignity that the claims be met by a simple negative Farliament and the people must maintain that position. It hopes, however, that the good sense of modern statemen may before long find a solution for difficulties which may be serious but surely not ties which may be serious but surely not

Times of the 14th contains the folthe American Government was conveyed in he fullowing worde: Her Majesty's Government are ready to con-

chall desire to refer to the Commissioners These concluding words limit the subject of reference, since it would be inconsistent with the position taken up by Her Majesty's Govern-The position taken up by Her Majesty's Government, and with the argument which Induced it to declare arbitration to decide the claims for losses by the Alabama and other vessels of the same character to be brought before the Commission for decision. It must be understood, therefore, that if any such Commission were agreed on, these cases would be excluded from his jurisdiction.

nited States Treasurer to the Secretary of the reasury save: During the past year the busi-res of the Treasury has amounted to an aversee of three millions per day.

Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, has Gen. Spinner, United States Treasner, has declined the appointment of Anditor of the New York Custom-house. He intends to continue his present position during the term of President Johnson's administration.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue have received information that the brokers' tax question was again decided against the brokers in Philadelphia. The matter came up before the court on the application for an injunction to restrain the United States Collector in Philadelphia from collecting revenue tax which was decided. The London Herald congratulates Earl Rus-ell upon the tone and spirit of his dispatches to the American Minister.

At an extraordinary uresting of the stock-holders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company held in London on the 12th inet, the resolu-

holders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company held in London on the 12th inst., the resolutions adopted at the meeting in Angust were rescinded, and it was resolved to increase the capital to £2,000 000 by the creation of 169,000 new shares at £5 each, such shares having a preferential dividend of 5 per cent in the terms of the company forthwith issued a prospectus inviting subscriptions for 129,000 of the above new shares. It was stated at the meeting that the cable on board the Great £1stern and also the submerged portion had lately been tested and found to be in perfect condition. An abiding confidence was evinced in the prospects of the undertaking.

The arrosts of the members of the Feulan Brotherhood and their examination and commitment for trial continued in Ireland, and documents from America were largely mixed ap in the proceedings against the Fenians. A number of Fenians were awaiting trial, and this number was daily aumenting.

New ORLEANE, Oct. 24. delied.

[Special Dispatch to the Lonivville Journal.]

Namville, October 27.

In the House to-day, the motion to reconsider the vote of expulsion of Mr. Cameron was tabled by a vote of 35 to 31. This settles the question finally of his readmission.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal.] Cann. now in prison at Knoxville for setting on a drum-head court-martial, by which a Union man was hung during the war. The pies will be founded on McCaun's parole. Ball has been

refused at Knorville.

New York, Oct. 27

Advices from Mississippi, received at the insurrection Gov. Wells says Gen. Canby will order additional white force to Shreveport, and that arrangements have been made to disabnee megroes of any wrong impressions made upon

Advices from Mississippi, received at the Freedmen's Bureau to-day, represent an unsatisfactory state of affairs existing in that State in relation to the freedmen. Many of the courts still relation to the freedmen. Many of the courts still relate the admission of negro evidence, notwithstanding the proclamation of the Governor, and evince an intention to evade in every way possible the recognition of the rights of the freedmen.

Teachers for the freedmen, sent ont hybeneviethods with the withdrawal of our troops, deeming it usesse to entrust themselves among a people who are professedly their bitterest enemies. Jurrez's official journal from El Paso the 16th of September confirms his having fixed the seat of government there. Also a letter from one of his staff to a Mexico, and either bere says that leave Mexico and let the people settle their own The Reanie, the French will have to leave Mexico, of a late date, warmiy nrges immigration to Mexico, of a late date, warmiy nrges immigration to Mexico, especially Southerners. It details many highly advantageous inducements projected by the Imperial Government. South-

erners can bring negroes as apprentices under conditions to be imposed by the Emperor. The Picayune's Matamoras advices say the city is besieged by Cortinas and E cabodo with 3,590 men. No serious assault has vet been made. All communication is cut off except with Brownsville. Considerable nneasiness is felt here to day at the reported loss of the steamer North Star. It appears she sprang a leak and put into Norfolk to repair, reaching the Norfolk dock before taking in much water. There was no paule or Yesterday, Mr. Gaylord. Special Agent of the Vega is reported besieging the Imperial

An official Treasury notice for the establish-

was the anniversary of Mexican inde Maximilian has publicly adopted Augustine

tions after this telegram comes to their notice.
(Signed)

H. McCULLOCH,

under the 10th section of the 3d article of war, which requires an officer to do his ntmost to overtake and capture any vessel which it is his

the Sacramento, another ship of war being in port at the same time to ald him, it is said the Stonewall sont a challenge, which he declined

of reaconable success.

These accounts are understood to have corroboration in the official dispatches received today by the Government, although the actual occupation of Matamoras by the Liberals has not have appropried to confirmed.

Important disclosures relative to the recent

Davie's will immediately follow.

It is eald that the Secretary of the Navy has decided that all the available ateam vessels of

ent, the 1734 New York.
The steamer New York, which arrived from

The Times' special says the report of the

newall sent a challenge, which he decline

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

Postoffice Department, estected Edward Pe-iousee, one of the clerks in the Brooklyn post-office, in the act of opening a letter, and took him luto custody. A large number of letters had been stolen which led to an investigation and the arrest CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 27.

The Masons of the North are about to receiv The Masons of the North are about to receive a distinguished committee from the Capitol of South Carolina. The Masonic frate-nity of Columbia have chosen brothers Wm. Gilmore, Sr., and Robt. Bruno as Commissioners to represent to their Northern brethren the distressed and prostrate condition in the Masonic legislate. Columbia, where they were once so stropowerful, and active. The working impleme of debts, and securing Interest to creditors durof the order have nearly all been destroyed by the ruthless hand of war, and the lodges gene-the ruthless condition. The

of the order have nearly all been destroyed by the ruthless hand of war, and the lodges generally are in a most helpless condition. The Brotherhood in the Northern States, it is hoped, will extend the hand of welcome to these two eminent members of the fraternity. They will take their departure for the city of New York in the steamer on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, O.t. 27.

The Tunisian Ambassadors, in company with Consul Perry, paid an official visit to the Secretary of State this morning, and left with him a copy of their credentials. No time has yet been fixed for their formal presentation to the President. During the day the distinguished strangers, nnder the escort of Mr. Cox, of the State Department, and in open carriages, visited various localities of interest.

The ex rebel Postmaster-General Reagan had a long interview with President Johnson this morning and will now leave Washington direct for his home in Texas.

New York, October 27.

The first subscription to the Mexican loan today was made by S. T. Babbitt, who showed

NEW YORK, October 27.
The first subscription to the Mexican loan today was made by S. T. Babbitt, who showed
his appreciation by taking five bonds. The
next subscription was by an army officer, who
took \$10,000 worth. It is stated that twentysix banks to-day applied for agencies.
The news received to-day of the seige of Matamoras and the investment of Tampice accom-Urbide as his heir.

The Emperor has published a decree offering the most liberal terms to emigrants.

Maximilian is generally considered to be firmly eseted, and is developing the resources of the country with much ability.

New York, Oct. 26.

The Times Washington special says: The

The news received to-day of the eeige of Matamoras and the investment of Tampico seems to have given a new impetus to the movement. Dexter beat Gen. Butler in their two-mile trot to wagons this evening at Fashion course. Time 5:2 and 4:50½. The last heat being the bost wagon time on record.

An arrival from Upper Missouri reports that the Indian Commission abandoned their steamer one hundred and twenty miles below Fort Sully, and were proceeding overland. It is not believed the Commission will accomplish its mission, as no hoetile Indians are said to be within seven hundred miles of Fort Sully. Forts Union and Berthold have been examated.

An immense amount of freight is stored at the mouth of Yellow Stone river and Fort Union in corsequence of ateamers not being able to reach their destination, and it will fie cortill spring.

New Orleans, Oct. 27. and in the case of an officer, his rank and regiment, in order that the Quartermaster who pays the accounts on such certificates may be possessed of the requisite date.

Orders will abortly be insued by the War Department directing the musfer-out of twenty-nine additional paymastera. The decrease of the Pay Department force is likely to take place before the 1st of December.

The Tribune's special says: Over one hundred pardon warrants duly eigned by the President were forwarded to the State Department to-day for the signature of the Secretary. ment to day for the signature of the Secretary. The inflix of Southern pardon-seekers in the town seems to be gradually abating.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed the following to H. H. Van Dyck, Assistant Treasurer at New York:

The subscriptions for the \$60,000,000 five-twenties being full, assistant treasurers and national banks will receive no further subscriptions for the the subscriptions of the tension of the subscriptions of the tension of the subscriptions of the tension of the subscriptions of the subscription of NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27, New Orleans, Oct. 27.
Cottom, livelv. Sales 5,055 bale: six week sales 21,000 bales Sugar quict and steady. Molessee, choice Louisiana 502.
The friends of ex-Governor Allen published a card nrging the withdrawal of his name as a gnbernatorial candidate.

y Letters lately received from him go to show his determination to remain in Mexico, Friends deprecate; the attempts to use his name to injure Wella's election.

Perdistance and taking the amounts out his

tions after this telegram comes to their notice.

(Signed)

H. McCULLOCII,

Secretary of the Treasury.

The enbecriptions already made, for which notes are in transit, will be recognized.

The lists of pardons exposed at the President's house for several days past relate to Virginians, mose than one hundred of them having this week received the executive elemency. It is probable the Southern States will now be atterded to in rotation, Virginia taking the lead. The Naval Court-martial, with vice Admiral Farragut as President, to convene at Washington on the 1st of November, will have before it Licutenant-Colonel Marston, the oldest officer, one excepted, in the marine corps, on the charge of using for private purposes and losing bounty money deposited in his hands by new recruits. Registering and taking the amuesty oath is going on briskly.

Gen. Canby declined to prevent from voting those who registered an oath nuder Gen. Batteries order. r s order. Gen. Fullerton has abolished provost martial courts, especially organized for the freedmen's purean in this State. All cases relating to the eedmen will be turned over to the State courts. realed with justice and equality in the State

It is reported that Mr. Conway, late Commisdoner of Freedmen, is assigned to duty in the District of Columbia and a portion of Virginia. Gen. Strong, General Inspector of the Bareau, has arrived here on a tour of inspection and will visit Texas.

Gen. Baird will assume the Guties of assistant commissioner of freedmen vice Fullerton ten porarily assigned.

dny to encounter. He is charged with neg-lecting this. The rebel ram Stonewall having been in the harbor of Ferral while he was in proximity as Commander of the Ningara, and Jas. E. Worcester, LL D, author of Worces-er's Dictionary, died at his residence in Cam-philips to declar aged 21 years. bridge to-day, aged 81 years. New York, Oct. 27. New York, Oct. 27.

The Post'a Washington special says: There is no truth in the report that the Navy Department has ordered a number of war vessels into c. mmission on account of diplomatic complications. Senor Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, is in receipt of dispatches this evening, which anticipates the capture of Matamoras and the entire occupation of the State of Tamanlipas by the Liberal forces under Juarez. There can be no doubt of important movements having been on foot to that end for weeks past, and of their having reached a point of reasonable success.

Washington, Oct. 27.
With the return of Secretary Seward all the members of the Cabinet are now in Washington, and were in council to-day with the President dent.
Gen. Grant paid an official visit to the Navy
Yard this P. M., and was received with usual henors.

It is understood that the President has directted that all pardons under Amnesty proclamation, which are not called for at the Department,
of State within one week after they are ready for ivery, will be forwarded to the Governors of their respective States.

The Secretary of War has, it is said, prohib-

The Secretary of War has, it is said, prohiblited the payment of bounties to such of the
colored troops as were not free the 18th of
April, 1962, thus assting aside the decision of
the Second Comptroller, which was based on
the opinion of the Attorney General. The law
provides that colored volunteers shall be placed
on the same footing with white volunteers in
regard to pay, &c, but not as to bounties.

Countries.

Countr protection and government of the colored peo-pie of the State.

pie of the State.

New York, Oct. 27.

The National Express Company, recently organized in Richmond, will hold an election of officers next Monday. Ex General J. E. Johnston is up for the Presidency. Six thousand chares were set aside for sale, but they have all hear warehead.

It is eald that the Secretary of the Navy has decided that all the available steam vessels of war chall immediately be got ready for sea. It is supposed that it is the intention of the Government to be prepared for any eventuality in any quarter of the world.

The Naval Court-martial, with Vice-Admiral Faragut as President, is to convene in Washington on the 1st of November, and will have before it Lieutent-Colonel Marston, the oldest efficer, one excepted, on the charge of using fer private purposes and losing bounty money denosited in his hands by new recruits.

Doncan, State agent from Georgia, is on his way home from New York, and has succeeded in negotiating a loan of \$200,000 for one year, at seven per cent, on the faith of the Provisioual Government of the State of Georgia.

Fix-Governor Nell S. Brown, of Tennessee, was pardoned to-day by the President.

The Hersid has an interesting statement relating to the new Mexican loan for thirty million dollars, which was placed on this market on Monday last, and also a representation of the bonds of the denomination of five hundred dollars. Already the demand for these bonds is very great Applications are pouring in from banks and individuals.

Advices from Savannah say: Hon. Walter A. Forward, Judge of the Supreme Court of Florida, died in Savannah on the 19th linst.

Assistant Surgeon Flowles, of the 12th Mainer regiment, the 1734 New York. been purchased.

The Fenian Senate is now in session at the The Fenian Senate is now in session at the Astor House. The members say everything is progressing finely. It is said that a military pian, by which the freedom of Ireland can be secured, was submitted and discussed by the leading representatives, but no decisive action has been taken on it. It is further stated that the Congress has perfected their scheme for the redemption of Ireland, and that the most perfect unsnimity prevails.

A circular has been issued from the Treasury Dipartment authorizing permits for the shipment of sporting guns, jistols, and ammunitin without referring to the Department at Waslington.

Norroux, VA., October 27.

A tug expleded her boilers this evening. She was blewn to atoms and all on board, five men, including the captain and crew and Mr. Patton, agent of Boeton sleamers, killed.

8r. Louis, Oct 27.

agent of Boeton sleamers, killed.

Sr. Louis Oct 27.

An arrival from the Upper Missouri reports that the Indian Commission abandoned their stamer one hundred and twenty miles below Fort Sully, and were proceeding overland. It is not believed that the Commission will accomplish its mission. There are no hosti'e Indians within seven hundred miles of Fort Sully.

Forts Union and Berthold have been evacuated. Panama vesterday, brought some specimens of gold ore, taken from the newly discovered 1sthmus depocit near the line of the Panama raliered. More extensive discoveries are expected discoveries are expected the following statement of the f

An immense amount of freight is stored at the month of Yellow Stone river and at Fort Union, which, in consequence of the inability of the steamers to reach their destination, will

read. More extensive discoveries are expected tesfollow.

Nothing later in regard to the revolution in Peru. No news of consequence from the Central American Republic. The invasion of the State of Panama from the State of Concha has cused an eraption in the State of Artequia. This new war is looked upon by many as merely the advance guard of others, with which the ever-troubled Columbian Republic will shortly be sflicted.

The Herald'a Washington special eays: The Indian Burean yesterday received intelligence of the steamers to reach their destination, will have to lie over till spring.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28,

The differences heretofore existing between Gen. Burbridge and Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has been amicably adjusted. A meeting trock place between the parties at Frankfort on Thursday, when the causes of disagreement were explained and a complete reconciliation made. made
The Gazette's Chicago special says a severe sterm commenced there on Wednesday night and continued unabated. Up to last night the wind blew, the gale doing considerable damage to ahipping.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. Indian Burcau yesterday received intelligence that the Legislature of the Chickesaw Nation bas ratified the treaties negotiated at Fort Smith, including the provision for abolishing

The Cabinet meeting of to-day was of pro-tracted duration. It was attended by all the Scretaries for the first time in several months. It is reported that the recent correspondence between Minister Adams and Earl Russel was generally discussed without reference to any action on the subject.

Among prominent rebels pardoned to-day were Henry M. Rector, Ex-Governor of Arkan-sas, and J. J. Sanders. a member of the rehel Congress from Georgia.

It has been reported that Geo. W. Gayle, the Alabama lawyer, who offered one hundred

Alabama lawyer, who offered one hundred thousand dollars reward for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, has been pardoned. This is incorrect, as he comes under the thirteenth exception. However, he may be considered pardoned, as his rack in the rebei army was only

coned, as his rack in the rebei army was only Colonel.

This evening's Republican announces that the body of Colonel Dahlgren, who was killed the transfer Richmond. March 4, 1864, on Küpatrick's raid, is expected here to-morrow, and will lie in state at the Council Chamber in City Hall till Tnesday next, with a guard of honor. It is also understood that Henry Ward Beecher will preach the funeral sermon in his honor on Sunday at the church of Rev. Dr. Sunderland. Intelligence has been received here by the Sinday at the church of Rev. Dr. Sunderland.
Intelligence has been received here by the Government that an infinential delegation of Canadians are shortly to come here to make efforts to re-establish a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and the Canadas.

The War Department has promulgated the following list of volunteer organizations which have been or are ordered to be mustered out of the service, not included in previous circulars. The Illinois infantry, 5th cavairy, 6th, 7th, and 8th, and the men of the 95th lufantry remaining in service are transferred to the 47th infantry—the latter cilli in corder, Indiana cavairy, 12th Kanase cavairy, companies L and M

cia', military, naval, and civil bureaus. Other important business relative to the organization in America and Iretand was transacted.

The Herald publishes a private dispatch, dated West Point, Miss., Oct. 26th, stating that Gen. Johnson has discovered suppendons frauds in Treasury Department, has arrested Harrison Johnson, special Treasury Agent at Colnibus, and all his sub-Agents in three countler, and have taken poesession of their books and suspended operations.

It is tumored that an investigation will be damaging to high officials.

damaging to high officials.

The World's Washington special save: Dispatches received here state that the New Or cans convention to sustain President Johnson The rumor that our naval vessels are to b put in commission is untrue.

It is reported that Caleb Cushing will supersede Mr. Adams in England, and Mr. Adams returns to become Secretary of State.

[Special Fispatch to the Louleville Journal] MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Oct. 28. An exciting debate sprung up this morning on a resolution asking the Provisional Governo to communicate to the Convention, if in his power, the views of the President of the United States upon the policy which the Convention should pursue in reference to the rebel war debt. The resolution was finally laid on the table-ayes 160, noes not counted. The tone and temper of the debate indicates that the Convention will refuse to ignore the debt by a

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, October 28. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end to relieve our beloved country from the foreign scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity, and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty, and, whereas, our Heavenly Father has also, during whereas, our heavenly rather has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calam-lities of foreign war, pestilence, and famine, while our graneries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and, whereas, righteousness exalts a nation, while sin is a reproach to any neonie.

exalts a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people,
Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommond to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday in December as a day of national that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday in December as a day of national that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday in December as a day of national that they do set apart and observe the whole people make confessions of our national sins against His Infinite goodness, and, with one heart and one mind, implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five and of the independence of the United States the nineticth.

(Signed)

ANDREW JOHNSON.

(Signed) ANDREW JOH.
By the President.
W. 11. Saward Secretary of State.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 28. The Norfolk Post of this morning gives par-ticulars of the disaster to the steamship North Star in the gale off Hatteras on the 24th inst. Such was the force of the leak on the morning of the 25th that the water reached to within four inches of the fires, and would have extin-guished them but for the superhuman efforts of the troops and passengers on board to prevent the troops and passengers on board to preven t, after throwing much of her cargo overboard amoute. The ship is now at the wharf here, leaking two thousand gallons a minute, and it requires the most energetic efforts to keep her from sinking. The passengers have published resolutions denouncing the owners of the North Star for sending her to sea in the condition in which they knew her to be. Her copper was so torn that, the passengers say, the ship could not make seven knots an hour; the bolier was only equal to eighteen pounds of steam; there was an insenficiency of life-boats, and the vessel in every respect was unasfe. The resolutions of the passengers conclude as follows:

"Our experience during the entire gale of the 24th and 25th of October, and, in fact, during the whole voyage, shows us that the New York Steamship Company was goilty of the most crimined careleseness in sending us to sea in a vessel so unecaworthy as the North Star."

The steamer is expected from New York to trke the North Star's passengers and freight to New Orleans. The troops that were on board have had quarters provided for them here. The vessel made a thousand gallons of water a minute. The ship is now at the wharf here.

have had quarters provided for them here.

New York, Oct. 23.

The Senate of the Fenian Congress re-assembled to-day at the Astor House, the Chair being occupied by the President, Col. William R. Robertz. The escalon as hitherto, was strictly private, and the attendance was confuned to its members. It is ascertained, however, the principal business transacted was in relation to the sale of the bonds of the future Irish Republic, which will be ready for delivery next week. Several of the members stated that they had received piedges from prominent citizens that they would subscribe for the bonds in various amounts. The Senate intend to establish their headquarters in a large hall in this city in a few eadquarters in a large half in this city in a few

TORONTO, Oct. 27. The Leader of to-day has an article on the expected Fenian invasion, and calls on the Gov-

The Leader of to-day has an article on the expected Fenian invasion, and calls on the Government to take the arms from the vaults lest the Fenians should get them, and establish patrols on the frontiers and inaugurate a passport. Fearful alarm exists.

The jury in the Sanders kidnapping case are still locked up.
A raid on the Canadian banks by the Fenians is expected.

We have four inches of snow here, and it is still falling.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

This morning, at about 5.45, while abreast of Twentieth street, North River, the port boiler of the steamer St. John, from Albany, exploded. Seven persons were killed, seventeen scalded, and one is missing. There were only about 100 persons aboard, so that the casualties are not as great as they would have been during the summer. At the time of the accident the engine was making thirteen revolutions per minute, and carrying a pressure of steam varying from 26 to 28 pounde, and is ilcensed for 35, but the sefely-vaives are weighted at 23 pounds. None of the engineers can account for the explosion, and regard it as very mysterious, which can only be solved by a thorough investigation.

At the time of the explosion there were two finemen in the boiler-room, one of them jumped overboard and swam lor shore, but it is supposed was drowned, the other excaped the steam owing to the condition and character of the explosion, which did not affect the main deck so much as the main saloon deck. One of the deckhands was severely burned on the lower deck. The rent which the boiler made is fortunately located in the guards, and is aton six feet long and three deep, leaving an opening into which three or four men could easily enter. The whole upper edge of the hall is to the first the start of the start of the start of the hall is to the county the start of the start selly enter. The whole upper edge of the hull torn off. The speriure is on a level with the aloon deck, and when the explosion occurred the stepin was followed by tons of scalding wa-

ter, which passed through several stateroom at d rolling on it crossed the deck and entere as d rolling on it crossed the deck and entered the staterooms on the opposite aide.

The explosion also tore the intricane deck, making splinters for a long distance around the gallety and state-tooms. Those that were destroyed below were terribly shattered. The large pillar lin the center of the saloon is perforated with large pieces of fron. Rooms 126 in main saloon, and 42 in gallery, on the opposite of the saloon, and over twenty text from the place of the explosion, are shattered and drenched with water. Mr. Hints, begange-master, narrowly escaped death. The beggage-master, narrowly escaped death. The

beggage-master, narrowly escaped death. The strem forced the bulkhead of his room inward several inches. There were numer ms very narrow escapes. As soon as the accident happened the ferry-boat Moristown went to the assistance of the St. John, and after some delay she was brought to her berth, pler No. 41 North river. Medical assistance was immediately secured.

Caytain Peck and Mr. Colgrove, the clerks, and all the attaches of the boat did everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunates. As soon as she came to the dock the police took possession and kept off the throng. The scene on board was sad. Forward, near the engine-room and blukhead, lay the dead. First a mother and her two children; next a mother and child, whose insband and feither lay at the other end of the saloon suffering tortures inexpressible; next a mother and wife; by her head sat her husband; so was their cliffe, he had gone out of their room just before the explosion occurred. A man lay in this group. The following are their names: Brooks, of New York; Mrs. Archombly and child, of Albany; Mrs. Julia E. Reynolds, of Brookium. Mr. and Mrs. Archombly and child occupied room No. 123, and Mis. Wallaber and child occupied room. at d Mrs. Archombly and child occupied room No. 123, and Mrs. Wallaber and children occu-pied room No. 121. The others occupied rooms

amediately over these. San Francisco, Oct. 23. The steamer John Stephens, for Northwestn Mexican ports with a cargo valued at \$160, 000, including \$50,000 worth of mining ma-chinery for the Sonora and Sinola mines, and spring presses for Mazatton & Guayamas, salled

triday.

The bark Palmetto arrived to-day from Piover Bay. The steamer George S. Wright, with Colonel Bulkley and party, comprising the Russian Telegraph expedition, was at Piover Bay when the Palmetto left. Winter there was fast coming on, with long nights and little sunshine. The exploration develop d the fact that Knicheak river is the same as Yankeen—navigable for small steamers to English Fort. Grant Harbor is selected for landing the cabic—on the American side. It is a safe harbor, with hard bottom. There is no timber in that region of country. gion of country.
Col. B. sounded across Behring's Straits to Col. B. sounded across Benning's Straits to St. Lawrence Bay. Soundings were favorable all the way across, the bottom being mnd and ground ice. St. Lawrence Bay is not favorable for laying cable, being shallow and exposed to era gales. Mechim Bay was found full of ice. Fra gales. Michim Bay was found full of ice.
Package Bay presented a good bottom, and
stemed suitable for laying cable, the Asiatic
side being more mountainous than the American, and entirely destitute of timber. The
ground had thawed about thirty inches. The ground had thawed about thirty inches. The Incians on both eides were friendly, and promise to be useful. The Russians had done everything possible to further the enterprise A steamer, with Col. B. will return to San Francesco in November. Prof. Lenuicul, with an exploiting party of twelve men. was left at Forf & Michael, at the mouth of the Knichesk; a small prof eller was left with him to explore the Yeukeen.

New Orleans, Oct. 23,

A gentleman just arrived direct from Mata-

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1865.

IMPORTANT TO KENTUCKY SOLDIERS .- In anher column of the Journal this morning we publish Circular No. 4 from Adjutant-General indsey, which is of great importance to Kentucky soldiers who hold claims against the Gov. ernment. Let every soldier read it.

said about mustering out the Veteran Reserve Corps, that the order about to be issued simply directs the commanding officers to prepare separate rolls of those men who desire to be discharged the service and those who wish to be retained. This is for the purpose of mustering out those who wish it, reducing the number of officers, and consolidating the eorps, which Congress will be asked to make a permanent organization, into which men who have been wounded and desire to re-enter the service, but who cannot enlist in the regular army according to the regulations on account of existing disabilities, will be admitted.

A portion of the party of European capitalists now in this country, including the son of Sir Morton Peto, visited Richmond and Petersburg, Va., during the past week, and spent some time viewing the battle-fields in that vicinity. The Bnenos Ayres newspapers of the 20th of September, have reached us by way of Europe. They contain little additional in regard to the war between Paraguay and the allies. The Paraguayans have respected property protected by our national flag.

The new line of steamers between New York and Rio Janeiro, in addition to the subsidies granted by the United States and Brazil, has been voted \$20,000 by the Argentine Congress on condition that the trips of vessels be extended to Bnenos Ayres.

President Johnson's address to the Reazillan APPEAL FOR THE WASHINGTON PREEDMEN. pathetic appeal, in behalf of the suffering fored men of Washington, has just been is sued by Mrs. Josephine Griffing, agent of the National Freedmen's Association, exhibiting the destitution existing among that class in the civ. The census of 1860 gives the colored residents of the city at 14,000, since which time at least 2,500 freed people have been added, a large proportion of which are women and children refugees from Virginia and Maryland. The al peal represents that thousands of the people are extremely destitute and unable to obtain self supporting employment. Notwithstanding the Association has disbursed a large amount of stores to the suffering, it has found its benifin condition that the service of the Brazilian President Johnson's address to the Brazilian President Johnson's Agreement President President

cence entirely inadequate to supply their imperative wants, and is now obliged to appeal to the benevolent to aid it in its philanthropic work. Mrs. Griffing represents a fearful mortality existing among them, the Quartermaster's department having issued, during the hot weather, an average of eighty coffins per week. She save that there can be no doubt that the sanitary condition of most of the poorest class conduces much to the fearful mortality among them, as they are compelled to hreathe a very impure air within and a stench from without. The remains are often covered with vermin after death. It is the opinion prevailing among close observers that three-fourths of these children die from neglect and want. In one family of a soldier who lost his life in battle, five out of ten of his children have died since March, 1865, from the above causes. In another case, three out of seven children of a soldier drafted in December last, have starved to death wlibin the last three weeks. The mothers in both cases were prostrated with sickness, and all their supplies were suddenly and entirely cut off. In the same square, mothers, sons wives and children of soldiers, still in the Government service as regular United States troops, are spffering for the necessaries of life, knowing nothing more of their men, they say, than that when they are dead they don't come home. Near these lives another soldier's wife, having four children, who, as he says, were starved on iu Frederick, Maryland. They have neither hed, table, nor chairs, nor any household ntensil, having a frying pan, out of which they ail eat with their fingers. Mrs. G. continues "When I found her she had obtained two days work, and with scanty wages, to keep the chil dien allve, but said: 'God knows how often we are hungry.' These cases might be multiplied to scores and hundreds in and around the Cap-

a report representing these facts, and appeal for the contributions of the charitable in all parts of the Union." Hung.-The Jesper Courier is informed that on Tuesday night last a party of men attempted to hreak into the house of a citizen of Crawford county, Indiana, bordering on Dubois county, but were fired at from a window and compelled to leave. The next morning a coupie of suspicious-looking strangers were discovered hiding in the woods, and were surrounded and taken into custody by a number of the citizens, who asked them to give a satisfactory account of themselves, which they falicd to do. They were then accused of being the men who robbed Summers and tried to break into a house there, which they did not deny, They were then asked to tell their names and where their partners were which they refused to do. The citizens then procured a rope and hnng them to a tree to compei them to divulge on the others, which they positively refused to do, and after hanging and letting them down several times, without eliciting any informa-

ital. The Freedmen's Bureau has no anthority

from Congress to aid these people, and the as

sociation has finally been compelled to publish

THANKSGIVING.-President Johnson has designated the first Thursday of December as a day of national thanksgiving. Until within the last twenty or thirty years this festival was in almost every State in the Union, and always appointed during the month of November. The credit of its institution is generally ascribed to the "Pilgrim Fathers," but, in fact, it is of English rather than American origin. It dates back to the discovery and deteat of what has ever since been called the "Gnnpowder Plot," during the reign of King James I. A day of general thanksgiving was at that time appointed, as appears by the following, which we copy from a curious old work: "Aud James was glad that he was alive; therefore he appointed the 5th day of the month of November as a day of and sonibs and crackers are let off in the streets

in derision of the devil and his gunpowder plot until this day."

A New Proposition —An old and influentia member of Congress has submitted to some of his friends a new plan for the settlement of the vexed question of Southern Representation in Congress. It is as follows: Let a select committee (a joint committee would be better) be raised, to whom the constitutions of the 'reconstructed" rebei States shall be submitted with all papers bearing upon the subject. This committee shall consider, first, whether the State constitution is republican in form; secondly, whether it is the act of the loyal people of the State over which it is sought to establish it; and thirdly, whether domestic tranquillity is so far restored in such State that its people can maintain its constitution. To the House Com-mittee of Elections each individual case would te referred as usual, but sald committee will naturally await the report by the Select Committee from each State.

We have "Utopia, a Paem, delivered beore the Alumni of Kenyan College, at the Annusi Commencement, June 29, 1861, hy the Rev. J. R. Taylor, Chaplain of the 1234 U. S. C. Infantry." It is a very creditable production, albeit slightly Utopian, and contains some fine pas-

sages. We quote a somewhat suspicious stanza as follows:

"The Editor, his eye-balls rolling dark like Iser's
Waysa all his parly foca, or says, or dreams, indorses, That don't apply to us, however. It must

have been intended for the editor of the Democrat. H. Ward Beecher has delivered a political ermon in Plymouth Church fally indorsing the policy of President Johnson. He favored the largest generosity toward the people of the South. Referring to the modest conduct of General Lee since the return of peace, he expressed his gratification at his appointment to the Presidency of Washington College, Virginia. He thought the institution under his judicious

The total debt of Georgia is \$20,813,525, all but \$2,667,750 of which was contracted during the rebellion. All that incurred for disloral purposes will be repudiated, if Governor Johnson's recommendation be carried out.

management would prove an excellent one.

GENERAL PALMER AT THE WAR OFFICE -Genral Palmer was in consultation with the Secrelary of War on Thursday concerning the removal of troops from Kentucky. INTERNAL REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT.-In reference to the income of the Government from internal revenue, the New York Times makes

the following enconraging statement:

The income of the Government from internal revenue is again on the increase. Thus far in the current week it has averaged close on to a million a day, or equal to nearly six millions a week. Since the commencement of the current flecal year, July 1, the National Treusury has received from this prolificaonree about one hundred and fourteen million dollars, or a weekly average of nearly seven million dollars, equal to an aggregate of over three hundred and sixty million a year. The revenue which the Government is assured of, from direct taxation, in the current flecal year, will enable it to defray its expenses, reduce its indebtedness, attengthen its credit in the money market, and prepare the way for the prompt restoration of the national figurances to a specie basis, in conformity with the mature policy and steady aim of Secretary McCulicch. the following enconraging statement:

ollinge of Physicians and Surgeons. Br H. J. iul. cee, late Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Memphis Medical Institute. eases, provided they are of sufficient magnitude to merit his attention and the disease has not

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

A Washington special to a this morning's pa-per says: It appears, after all that has been said about mustering out the Veteran Reserve Corps, that the order about to be issued simply

Efforts are being made to induce Presiden There who insist upon the retention of martia law are anxious to force emancipation under and by the law without violence to constitu-

MARRIED.

Con the evening of the luth inst, in Adams county, Ohlo, by Rev. Charles Dishrow, Mr. Jason Bayan, of the former place, to Miss Maggiez McGaughert, of Sh-lbyville, Ky.

In Esst Baptist Church, October 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., by the pastor, Rev. R. M. Dudley, Mr. H. M. Donale and Miss Lizzle Evans, all of this city.

On Tueeday, 17th inst, by Rev. E. Bother, Capt. R. C. Potyres to Mes Nanna E. Gilbert, 31 of Clay county, Ky. Cards. county, Ky. Cards.

On the 28th inet, by Elder T. P. Haler, at the residence of the bride's father, in this city, Mr. Garnery Emeron to Miss Mark Ann Conas, Street Mr. County of the Mr. Garnery Con. Wednesday evening, Oct. 25, 1895, at Wainnt street Mr. E. Church, by Rev. Gao. W. Brush, Capt. Gao. H. Balt, of Porters Mr. Gao. Mr. Brush, Capt. Mr. Greens S. P. Carter, to Miss of the staff of daughter of T. P. Cragg, Es., of this city.

In this city, on the Const.

In this city, on the 26th inst. by the Rev. Thee. Bot-cmiy, at his residence, Capt. B. P. Woodwand, of Ps-lucab, Ky., to Miss Annia R. Evans, of Camdeu, New Jevany On Thursday evening, Oct. 26, 1965, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline Given, by Rev. Thomas Bottomicy, Onn W. Mosier to Miss Alica Given, of this city.

President Johnson's address to the Brazilian Minister has attracted considerable attention both in France and Eogiand, and in each country it is inferred that the President's advice to the Brazilians to aim at sustaining themselves absolutely alone, implies the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine.

Files by the steamer Africa have been received. The l'ope's allocution against secret societies has occasioned a great stir among the continental Free Masons. It is reported that in Paris, iodges of every rite except Scotch have assembled to determine on the proposal of reconciliation. General McKinch, who is Grand Master, and at the same time commander of the National Guard, is sorely perpiexed. It is said that he will resign his functions as Grand Master.

Master.

In regard to the Adams Russell correspondence the London News says: It should not be forgotten that claims made by Spain against the American Government under similar circumstances were only actived by treaty, and that those made by Portugal furnished materials for argument which lacted more than thirty years. If powers such as Spain and Portugal in like circumstances feit themselves boundito pretual discussion until they obtained some sort of settlement, it is not probable the United States of America will follow a different course. Assuredly Lord Russell's refusal to refer the matters now in disputs will not settle them.

The Times says it is just as possible that to avoid the payment of a few hundred thousand or million of money we may base our opposition on principles so untenable as to cause us when the case is reverted, when Americans are neutral and we are belligerants, to suffer terriby in person and pocket. We do not apprehend war, for war in these days could not arise out of this husiness, but something nearly as bad may arise in the future, when the practice we have defended may be turned against us in a way that is hideous even to armise. COMMERCIAL.

we have defended may be turned against us in way that is hideous even to surmise. The Liverpool Post says the manner in which the London press have reviewed the Adams-Russell dispatches, does not promise success to the English view of the Alabama question. Lord Russell did not appear to be aware that the United States had retreated from the posi-tion taken by Mr. Quincy Adams in the Portu-gal business. It is possible he may yet be brought to admit that the alterations made in American laws in consequence of the decision with Portugal are consonant with justice, and that, being behind the Americans in this mat-ter, we must take the consequences.

with Portugal are consonant with justice, and that, being behind the Americans in this matter, we must take the consequences.

The London Star says that Earl Russell, in his anxiety to save the maittime powers from the responsibility for Injury which their subjects may unthoughtedly cause to belligerants, has taken up very dangerous ground for maritime nations when they may be made in turn to suffer by such acts. Whatever views may be taken of the injustice of the claims in regard to the Alabarra, we trust no British statesman will fall into the gitevous binnder of placing our commerce at the mercy of desparadoes who may issue from neutral ports during some of our finture wars. Does Lord Russell really mean to contend that the power of England is unequal to stop such an outrage as the issuing of the Shenandoah from the port of Lordon to become a privateer, after liaving had arms supplied to her on the bigh seas? Farl Russell deserves all credit for his industry in endeavoring to shut the mouth of Mr. Adams by quotations from what his grandfather said and did fifty years ago; but at the same time the security of commerce at the present day is a subject of greater importance to the people of England.

The London Spectator says the correspondence between Mr. Adams and Lord Russell is too grave, moderate, and carefully self-resiralned on both sides not to wear an uncomfertable aspect to all who wish for permanently pacific relations between the two countries.

WASHINGTON, October 20.

The following communication, dated Washington, Oct. 28, 1865, was transmitted to Jas. J. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia, at Milledgeville:

"Your several telegrams have been received. The President of the United States cannot re-

"Your several telegrams have been received.

The President of the United States cannot re-

cognize the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union that admits so legal obligations contracts or debts created in their name to promote the war of the rebellion.

WM. H. SEWARD."

TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS. [Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]
New York Oct. 27.

[Escelal Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

New York Oct. 27.

The Herald of to-morrow morning will annuace all the details of the arrangements of the Government for the trial of Jeff. Davis. It sippears that the trial was decided upon in Cabinet session, in August last, and the Government has only waited for the close of the Wertz trial to make the announcement. The hopea entertained by the friends of Davis since the speech of the President to the South Carolina delegation, in which he intimated that clemency toward Davis ought to be exercised, are to be dashed to the earth. The trial is to be before the Supreme Court at Washington, and since Davis's State has nullified the ordinance of secession, instead of repealing it, he will be tried as if still a Senator of the United State. It is supposed that Mr. Chase will preside. The charge will be that of treason, and will be centified to a few specifications.

The purpose of the Government is not merely to punish Davis, but to define the nature of treason, fix its punishment, reveal the cruelties of which it has been the fruitful source, and establish a legal precedent for the future which will be a tertor to traitors hereafter, and forever disgrace the treason which, for a time, was respectable by reason of its power and formidable proportions.

The Attorney-General has selected the connection of the torney-General has selected the connection.

respeciable by reason of its power and formidable proportions.

The Attorney-General has selected the connsel to aid him in the prosecution, and Mr. Divis has been allowed to select his attorneys. Mr. Speed will be assisted in the prosecution by Major-General Loveii H. Ronssean, of Kentucky, Hon, William M. Evarts, of New York, at d. Hon. John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts. Mr. Evarts disputes with Charles O'Connor, the pincipal lawyer of Mr. Davis, for the front rank among the lawyers of New York. He is probably the ablest criminal lawyer retained in the case. As a strong Republican, he was the Seward-Weed candidate for the Senate, when it was understood that Etnator Mergan was to be appointed Secretary he was the Seward-Weed candidate for the Senate, when it was understood that Senate, when it was understood that Senator Mergan was to be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He has never held any political effice, though he has been prominent in politics. Mr. Clifford was Attorney General of Maseachusette, and won his first legal laurels as the prosecutor of Webster for the marder of Dr. Paikman in 1850. General Rousseau and Mr. Speed are well known to the public. Charles O'Conner will be assisted by Ransom H. Gillett, formerly Sollcitor of Treasury in Buchanan's days. It is stated that Mr. Davis declares his intention to conduct his case in person.

II HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.)
ADJ TANT GENERAL'S OFFIC.;
FRANKFORT, Oct. 26, 1865.)

Ileadquaetess Kentiony Volunteers.

ADJ TANY General. 20 desired.

Circulor No. 4

The attention of all coldiers, and helirs of decoaces coldiers, who have elaism against the Government, is respectfully levited to the following information:

The Legislature of Kentucky his generously made appropriations to supply agents to attend to the claims of cur soldiers without expense to them; and all soldiers, dicharged or otherwise, and the legal helirs of deceased soldiers, will commit their own interests materially by on po just these agents, who will promptly adjust their Clored Claries D. Fenneshaker, Military Agant of Krutucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly resent and realize all claims of Keutucky soldiers free of charge. He is prepared to farmish black forms of all descriptions upon application, and will elserfully sive information as to the proper manner of making out accounts. By applying to him the soldier will save boilt time and money; for his office heing at Washington City, he is daily in communication with the Disburing and Anditing Departments, which enables him at the claim. Level Claim Agants, of course, expect compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing then, in addition to the expease, is employing a remote medium of communication with the Departments at Washington, necessally attended with delay.

The State has sloo employed local asents at Louisville, Who will cheerfully render information and assistance to soldiers having claims due them by the diovarment, freed of the soldier through the different States, and they earnestly invite all soldiers to confide to their asents the collection and estimate the collection and estimate the requested to call on them for information, viz.:

E. F. Kinnard, Bowling Green, Ky.

iy invite all soldiers to confide to their asents the collectiv and settlement of their accounts free of charge.

A list of their spents in Kentucky is hereuroto attached,
and coldiers in their vicinity are requested to call on
them for information, viz.;

E. F. Kinnsrd, Bowling Green, Kr.
John Mason Brown, Frankfort, Ky.

II, III, Burkholder,
II, III, Burkholder,
III, III, III, III, III, III, III,
III, III, III, III, III, III, III,
III, II

By crear of the Governor: D. W. LINDSEY, cost of 100 Adjutant-General of Kantucky.

Adjutant-General of Kantucky.

This with pleasure that we refer to the advertisement of A Scot, in another part of the paper. The advertiser purposes a visit to Scotland, and believes he can do much for the country of his adoption, as well as for his countrymen, in giving them profitable employment this side of the Atlantic. A Scot is reliable, and we have no hesitation in commending his scheme to any one who is in want of farm servants and laborers.

Odd. will

Men of the highest attainments in medi-

cal science are now using and recommending the reliable regetable tonic—Red Jacket Bitters—as a restorative after fevers, and the very best extensible time discount of the reliable regetable tonic—Red Jacket Bitters—as a restorative after fevers, and the very best extensive medicine for feedle convales. strengthening medicine for feenle convalencente.

Sprene's Sameuro Poet Wing.—This wine is hrown to be the most healthy and invigorating beverage now in nee. It is recommended by physicians and other professional men, and is particularly adapted to the present warm weather—keeping the stomach in a clear and passed the curable limit.

P. S. The pamphlet will be sent to any filicited persons 'free of charge.'

Seld by all drugglets.

628 d1&w1

Jonn W. Moslee to Miss Alica Given, of this city.
On Thursday evening, Oct. 28, 1985. by Rev. Thomas
Bottemley, at his residence, Capt. B. P. Woodward, of
Fadicab. Ky., master of steemer R. L. Woodward, to
Miss Annia R. Evans, of Camden, N. J.
On the evening of the 26th inst., at the residence of
the bride's father, near Louisville Ky., by the Rev. J.
L. McKee, Harny tilgan to Mary, tideet daughter of
Geo. T. Verdon, Esq.

Dreg, on the 18th Inst., at Woodlawn, the residence of her lather, Col. W. Robes, Mrs. Mazria R. Brzon, wife of Rev. Robert L. Breck, aged US years. I 'On Friday morning, Oct. 27th, P. C. SHWITT, son of Jacoh Schmitt, is the fifteenth year of his age. In Jefferronville, Oct. 23d, at 120 clock M., Mrs. KATA

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, October 24, 1865. There is a better supply of money on the market, and matters are working easier; yet transactions in the way of loans are limited, at the ruing rate—9 % cent.
Exchange is somewhat stiffer, and less offering, with Exchange is somewhat stiller, and less offering, with huyers at 1-10@14 discount, and selling at par. Gold opened Monday at 145, advanced to 146%, and closed at the same. Tuesday it opened at 146, declined to 145%, and closed at 14%. Wednesday it opened at 1617, declined to 146, and closed at 1457a. The pened at 145%, declined to 141%, and ele Friday it opened at 145%, dec

ver large, the total being upward of six million dollars.

1895.

Dry gcode...\$1.139,793 \$786,511 \$23,493,453
Gen. merchandisc...\$3,337,701 1,585,814 \$2,700,235 Tot. for the week ... \$3,477,404 \$2,275,335 \$6,113,877 The following will show the exports (exclusive as epecie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending October 22d, and since the beginning of the year: For the week...... \$4.165,179 \$4.793.510 \$5.008,603 Prev. reported..... 138,265,601 170,965,803 127,734,107 Sirce Jan. 1......\$142,453.750 \$1*2,564,518 \$133,791,700

Louisville to

conton speers to be well sustained with, however risions have deelined, while the stocks continue light and transactions moderate.

The new Directory of the Lonisville and Mashville and Estimate the Charlest week, and good results are unitelysted thereby to our commerce and the city generally. All persons who may be effected to fill sub-ordinate places should be well qualified and devoted to our city's loterest and wellare. A serious complaint is rered against the management of the trainfer of freight rem tile Nashville depot to the Chatanooga depot, whereby injury and injustice results to our shippers here, as well as causing a diversion of trade to other orbins. The extra cost is alleged to be \$10 per car load or tisnefer from the one depot to the other in Mashville, when the trainfer could be made without any additional seed.

whetely injury and injunities results to our shepers, as well as the stream of the control of th ing from \$150 to \$350 \$\text{ight}\$.

Flour—The market shows renewed activity, with sales of 50g bb's extra family f rasingment to Florida via Naw Orleans, healdes aundry lots for Nashville, etc. Wheat is well manutained as to price, with light supplies, though we hear of sales \$,000 hushels old at \$3 10. The wheat rope in now well accrtained to be abort, with no disposition on the part of farmers to presentler stocks or lower their rates. Other descriptions of grain are dull and tending downward.

Leaf to bacco showed neer a mimation on Monday, and prices were firmer, the advance reported being fully maintained. The receipts continue small, and the offerlogs at the four anetion warehouses measure. A few bogsbeads of new crop, grown in Daviess county, medium light load, at \$15 506414 St. raised by W. T. and II. E. McKay. The lowest bid was rejected. Also two househands grown by D. Byrant, of Harte anaty.

county, medium light leaf, at \$13 500,814 St. raised by W. T. and II. E. McKay. The lowest bid was rejected. Also two hogsheads grown by D. Bryant, of Harte analy, one medium light wrapper, and the other good lights leaf, which were purchased by one of our city manufacturers, Mr. Barect, a \$16 50,846 59.

Aligrades except luga bave advanced to about \$1 2100 on the advance, reported Mensay. The sales continue smaller than usual at this acason, which, with an increased number of buyers and an oasier money market, and the sales of the reps, and pisteries and the well known arm of Mitchell & Arm trons.

The fin of McF. & M. was one of the most emergetic and enterprising of our city, and enjoyed the highest confidence of the community for integrity, premptiness, and business especity, and we trust in their new location they may scalety, and we trust in their new location they may scalety as high remove and confidence as in the properties of the common terms of the confidence of their merea-tile community. IO not receasile commosty.

[Our quotations apply exclusively to the wholesale trade, nuises otherwise stated. Retail and jobhing asies are at an advance on these rates.]

ALCOHOL—We quote at \$4 55@5 % gallou.

BALING TWINE—Sales of twine at 21c, small lots

BALING TWINE—Baies of twine at 21c, small lots at 35c; sewing twine 27c per 10.

BAUS—We quote two-bushel seamless bags at 40@00c as 10 quality. Two-bushel summer at 22.635c.

BAOSH CORN—The factories are paying \$1.75@3.59 ton for new good to choice long brush.

BAGGING AND BORD—Demand fair, with sales of 132 pleces common at \$2.6936c, and 50 do, good at 25c with small lots power loom at 50c; 35 colla hand mode rope at 15c, 50 do machine made at 16c; and a lot of 400 colls at 150 halt soils at 150c.

UATTING—We quote No. 1 at 56c and No. 2 at 40c 45c.

COTTON—Trices well sustained with limited transactions. Ealer 14 bales low middling at 50c, and a tot of Tennesses good middling at 50c, and a tot of Tennesses good middling at 50c. priessee good middling at 53c. Coal—Sales Pittsburg at 32c, or \$3 % load delivered, ocks light. COAL—Sake Fittsburg at Jac, of 29 9 inda delivered,
Stocks light naise of No. 500 at 41c in lots, No. 600 at 59c,
and No. 500 at 50c per dozen. Small sales at 1c advance
on such number.
Camplas—Sales are making from manufacturers of
14 oz star candre at 57c, and 13 oz at 35c (no charge for
boxes by lots of 50 or more); small sales at 355c. Tallow candles 18810c.
Coorexage—We note sales of four barrels at 60c in
large lots, with small sales at 55c, and second-band barrels at 30c. Communication of the sales of the sales of the sales of
11 mm dierce 35. Oil barrels 35. Fork barrels 35 of
Wil'skey barrels 31 58. Lard kogs 15-35c. Therees
31 60.

Candres—We quote asserted at 30c and French at Capums—We quote assorted at 50c and French at 40c 20 lb.
Conn.waa.t. We quote unboited at \$1, and boited at \$1, 20 km. was \$1, 20 km. was at \$1, 20 km. was

Centered 1994 10821 1082 FIGUR.—Market quiet with sales of 540 bhls, superfine at \$7.756, and 750 do extra family at \$10.756 lt. 200 plain extra at \$5, with dray lead log of extra family at

I 8 6 6 ! A special dispatch to the Cincinnati En- | 811 MQ11 50, and fancy brands at \$12,312 50, as to rep-Hattion, Facity—Are scarce. Lemons 311 W box. Orange 314 per bil. Figs 40,345c, currants (Lante) 20c, pruns 25c, dates 25c, cirron 35c,40c W D. M. R. raisins #5 22

> Henr-Stocks are light. There exists a steady de-mond for manufacturing purposes and shipment. Wo quote Kentucky rough at \$184(220 % ton.) Hore-New Eastern @@@co. do 496(30) & IRON AND STREE.—Pig-iron \$56(30) \$1 ton. \$500x conj but rom \$5(40) cc charcost but \$55(40) cc, as to quality. Other sizes steatrerrounding rates. Coopers' hoop 7(5) cc, she can be seen and cridinary \$5(40) cc. Pulleys 10(5) c. The seed wings 10c; nail rod 11(5) c. Castings-ra e bars and ordinary \$5(40) cc. Pulleys 10(5) c. Lumer. No green lumber affoat in the market, beauened in the yards finds ready sale for clear pine heards at \$70; second rate, \$55(30); third rate, \$46; com-now, \$56. \$16(30); as \$46.00. beards at \$00: second rate, \$55,590; third rate, \$45; common, \$35. Shlicage, No. 1 pine, \$5 6,590; do No. 3 at \$8,50 cut poplar \$44,55. We quote the wholesale rates per poplar fart quality, at \$80; second do \$25 3 M. Pine, in the rate, all grades, from \$556,500. Culle \$15. Hemilock joists, scanding, and boards \$15,631; nn the rat. Pine shingles, 57st and second quality, \$7; en the rath. Poplar do \$3. Dressed flooring retails for first-rate at \$55; second do \$75; third do \$45. Common \$50. Weatherboarding retails, excondrate \$45; third do \$46; third-rate rough \$10. Weatherboarding retails, excondrate \$45; third do \$46; third-rate rough \$10. Weatherboarding retails \$250. Pine shaved or aswed shingles retail at \$550 first-rate at \$85; second do \$75; third do \$46; third-rate rough \$10. Weatherboarding retails \$10. Pine shaved or aswed shingles retail at \$550 first-rate rate \$10. Pine shaved or aswed shingles retail at \$550 first pine fire retail at \$550 first pine fire retail at \$550; poplar do \$5.50.

ma lots, Wooden Wanz-Mannfacturers have all advance in rates to the following prices, with small sales

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Lambs sell at from \$3 75@\$3 75 P bead, according to

nalty.

Hoge—The market has been dull, and a shade lower.
Prices ranged from health for fire light, and light has for

TO PARMERS.

THE ADVENTISER INTENDS SHORTLY TO visit Sections, his intelligence, where he was raised to farming. His is well acquainted throughout the cruntry, and believes he can indisaste many farmers to emigrate to this country it he was certain they could find good homes and constant employment.

The Sectch are proverbial for their industry and fragatily, and no one wanting labor ought to hesitate a mement in employing them.

From the cystem of farming in Scotland, the land belief reided in large farms and worked by hirel inbor, there me are peculiarly adapted to the present wante of Kentucky. They can be brought over here at from aixly to eighty deliars a man, including expose of hirling passage money, &c., and can certainly be hired at the came rate farmers are now paying for hear reliable and for less comp-tent hands.

This is no speculation. The advertiser knows those are the very men wanted here, and this the very place for them to better their condition. It requires only that they not employers be brought toucher to establish a permanent system on the special countries only that they got to develop the other continuous this object, and, if a sufficient number should reply to this advertisement, might be induced to remain till success was certain.

Farmers in need of reliable help, or having lands to

art orticement, might be theneve to starting lands to Farmers in need of reliable help, or having lands to Farmers in need of reliable help, or having lands to rat or relia, will do well to cap to as once. Address for thirty days, A SCOT, Journal office, Loriavilla, Ey, Lie refers, by permission, to the proprietors of the Journal of the Company of t

all to he lighest bloder a No. 1 Stammers, with all the fixtures, in good working order, and with a capacity of putting up 200 hoposhed stripe; also the office, stables, and dwelling-house, with all the lands pertaining thereto, the same being eithered in the town of Cadle, Trige country, Ky. Sale on the 18th day of Novanber. It is offered privately for \$4.000 - from the liss lian corf) until day of eale. S. F. BEAUMONT and W. H. Gill-LiAT, Surviving Partners of M. F. BEAUMONT & CO., Clarkaville, Tenn.

Hopkineville paper copy twice, and send bill to S. F. PENNETT, Clarkaville Tenn.

WANTED-SITUATION AS TEACHER-A GEN-

Brainess new, light, and desirable. Pays from \$10 to \$25 per day. Can be done at home or traveling, and writhout o cap tal. For particulars incloses a stamp to CONKLING CO., Stookly, N. V. 005 dokum

LOWISVILLE, Oct. 33, 1366

35 50.
LICORICZ—We quote M. F. at 36c, and R. R. at 35c.
LIMB AND CRMENT—Unchanged at 31 75631 for
lima and 32 7563 9 bbl for bydraulic coment, and 38
g6 for player—
LEATHER—We quote oak sole, city tan, at 45645c;
tembek sole 38630c; Buffalo clauchter 38c.26bc; harman After four years of civil war, forced upon the people \$1 0% bridle \$\frac{3}\text{ dones \$4\text{\text of the United States by the violence of sectional parties, we now enter spon a new era of unity and of pregrass. North and South, a cordial co-operation of all henest men is needed to repair the waste of war, to establish our Peace through the triumph of sound constitutional principles in the administration of the gov romeat, and our Unity by guarding all that makes Union desirable.

The great Democratic Party, where history in the past is the history of private prosperity, of territorial tension, and of public order in America, stands now, OR. PROVISIONS AND LARD—Dull and declining. Move ork nominal at \$33. Becon easier and declined, with alcos of 30.000 he choice clear sides packed in birrors at 45.c., and to-day sakes of 35 casks and thereos at 34c, and rove lots at \$25.c. Small naise of shoulders at 19.400c. lam 50c. Lard quist, therea 30c, long size, retail sakes all rectional passions in its loyalty to the rights of coequal States and to the liberties of the individual citizan. Once more its voice will be heard, once more the adherents will be rallied to its time honored standards >3c for choice.
Pertarons...Northern and Neshanors in lots are dull at Med 3.5c, with small cales at \$0.5c,
Powner...Sales of rifle at \$10.50, blasting at in every city and town of the Northern and of the Southern States.

To the principles of this great Democratic Party of the Nation, THE WORLD has borne firm witness throughout the ordeal of civil war. It will now be devoted to the nct less ardueue task of applying these principles to the colution of the many and weighty questions-dinascial, ocial, political-which come upon na with the roturn of peace. Faithful to the real interests of all metions, it will be enslayed by the preindices and blinded by the That the principles of American Democracy should

THE

WORLD.

AN

Independent Democratic Daily,

Weekly and Semi-Weekly

Newspaper.

and commerce, is a matter of such importance to every citizen as must recommend Tux WonLD to the co-cod ration and support of good men in all sections of the nion. Whatever skill can device or enterprise accomplish ill contribute to make THE WOALD what it is our re-

hus be uttered, with no weak or nucertain voice, here

n the great metropolitan center of American enterrine

Touraco—The cales for the week have amounted to 555 hbds, including reviews, and the rejections of prices bid were on 137 hbds. The markst last week closed at a decline, but on Monday ralified, and during the week recovered the decline of last week, with a lim feeling for all grades. Choice leaf, bring searce, is in request at full takes. We subjoin the sakes for each day of the Week, as follows:

Monday—The breaks to-day amounted to the very small number of 45 hbds. With rejection of prices hid on chitical center of both hemispheres, who are always instructed to make the freest and promptest use of the telegraph, will keep our readers fully informed of the doings and progress of mankind in all parts of the globe.

5 at 37 10(37 40 4 at 30 at 20 at 31 at 31

The Daily Works affords a complete compondium of

ed commentary upon the news of every day. The Semi-Weekly Would is a large quarte sheet, ame size se Daily, containing all its news, correspondng miscellany of literature. Published Tuesday and

500-3 linds new even. Hart county bright manufacturing leaf, a 320 353-55 50.

Wednesdry—The breaks to day reached 24 hhds, with rejection of prices bid on 4 hhds. Prices rule saidler, with an advance of from \$1630 on leaf on all grades; lurs are unchanned. Sales incuded linds trash at \$1.50, 2 hhds at \$3.60, 12 at \$4.1534, 50, 50 at \$556.5 50, 6 at \$566.6 6 7c, 8 at \$767.7c, 9, 3 at \$5.056.8 50, 8 at \$566.6 6 7c, 8 at \$767.7c, 9, 3 at \$5.056.8 50, 6 at \$566.6 6 7c, 8 at \$767.7c, 9, 3 at \$5.056.8 50, 8 at \$566.8 50, 10 at \$1.50, 5 at \$1.50, so Daily, bas now the largest circulation of any wookly curnal sublished cave one. Its extraordinary success since its union with the New York Accres has fustified the most liberal expenditures, which will make to muri-

1. Its MARGET REPORTS embrace the New York, Atany, Reighton, and Cambridge Livs Stock Manages: the New York Corners Property and Governs Pro-DUCE MARKETS: special and valuable How Investors sence; a department of Assisultural Reading: all together composing an nurivaled hand-book of ourrous. oformation for the Farmer, Live Stock or Produce

2. Its READING FOR THE FAMILY CIRCLE embraces the freshest and best Stories, Postry, Beligious Reading,

. 2. Its Digger or THE Naws is not, like most city weeklies, a mere waste heaket of the Daily; only motters of interest and importance are shace from the Dally, while the mass of its contents are prepared concially for the Weekly.

In every post-office district there should be found some active, public-spirited Democrat, who will confec a benefit upon us, his neighbors, and the cause, by making a determined effort to form a slab of four, ton, wenty, or fifty for the Weekly Woner, at our greatly

GREAT REDUCTION IN TERMS.

DAILY WORLD. One copy, one year, by mail..... TEN DOLLARS. SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

Four orpics, one year..... TEN DOLLARS, Ten copies, one year TWENTY DOLLARS. Four copies, one year SEVEN DOLLARS,

Twenty copies, one year, TWENTY-PIVE DOLLARS. Fifty copies, one year, to one address, FIFTY DOLLARS. An extra copy of the Weekly edition furnished to

Ten copies, one year FIFTEEN DOLLARS,

the of twenty or more. For clube of fifty the Semi-Weekly, and for clubs of ne hundred the Daily, will be cent to setter up of a

the year at the regular club rates.

Changes from club lists can only be made by request of the person receiving the cinb packages. All sugh refive cents to pay for changing to separate address.

Orders for any of the editions of THE WORLD May be or at by mail, and abould inclose Post-office Money Or der or Bank draft for amount Com the discounty. Wo have no authorized traveling agents. Money sent by mall will be at the risk of the senders. Orders and lotters should be addressed to

35 PARKE W, NEW YORK.

olf dld:wl

chief duty of the time.

This, he says, cannot be done lu a moment, out such great and happy progress is being made in it that the results sometimes appear to him like a dream. He did not expect to forever

difficult work before ft. The worst of which is, probably, the resuccitation of State ordinances, which are in a shocking condition. The debt of the Commonwealth is large, but, though many of the people favored a second resort to the expedient of repudiation, it is thought that Minsiseippi has had enough of this and will not try it again, except so far as regards that portion of her indebtedness contracted to assist the rebellion, all of which, it is believed, will be ignored. Another knotty question with which the members will have to deal is that is relation to admitting negro testimony is courts. A majority of them are said to be in favor of the election of Gov. Sharkey, who laskies on it, to the position of United States Senator, and they have choosen as State printer a gentleman who also favors it.

These are only two of the many difficulties with which this Legislature will have to wrestle, as industry generally throughout the State has been paralyzed by war, and there is a great lack of the native emergy accessary to reinstate it.

The Herald's Toronto correspondent says the members of the Provincial Government and their supporters in Canada are in a state of great agliation in regard to the Fenian movement. A Fenian order has been known to exist here for years, but occasioned little concern antil the occurrence of recent events. Owing to what has transpired in this country, England, and Ireland, the Canadian Government have, it is said, organized and distributed throughout the province a force of spies.

Great activity is reported to prevail in military affairs. Changes in the disposition of troops are being made, garrisons strengthened in the regions where the Irish predominate, investigations regarding the loyalty of officers and soldiers being instituted, and arms are being distributed for the use of citizens known to be opposed to the Fenian's designs.

The custom authorities are nervous over the

be opposed to the Fenian's designs.

The cuctom authorities are nervous over the recent large importation of ammunition, which it is believed will ultimately find its way into the hande of the Fenians. The present movement in Ireland is merely a ruse and grand design. When England has thrown her troops into that country the troops of the order contribution. into that country, the troops of the order on this side of the Atlantic will seize Canada, de-clare it an independent State, and place it under the protection of us.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 23. The Hibernian, from Liverpool the 12th and Londonderry the 13th, has arrived off this Londonderry the 13th, has arrived off this point, with news five days later.

A correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and Earl Ruesell, in regard to the responsibility of England for ravages committed upon American commerce by the

rebel pirates, fitted out in England, had taken lace.

Earl Russell repudiates all liability, and refuses all arbitration. The papers generally comment on the correspondence, and the Times can hardly doubt that the proposal for a commission will ultimately be accepted, and says its best, if not only solution, and the candid and friendly tone of the argument between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams justifies that the expectation of other journals the hope for an amicable solution.

New YORK, October 23.

New York, October 23.

Official documents from Mexico and agents of the government of the Republic of Mexico are published this morning, atrongly protesting against the Imperial invasion of that country, and warning citizens of the United States, as well as other countries, against the grants made to them by Maximilian of railroad, mining, and other internal improvements and monopolies.

Henry Ward Beecher vesterday delivered a sermon in which he gave his unqualified indocument of President Johnson and his reconstruction policy, urged forbearance and kindness toward the South, Insisting that they must regulate negro suffrage for themselves, discountenanced neither in interference, claimed that we must have confidence in the loyal professions of the Southerrers, and that their self-respectations, and the state of the Southerrers, and that their self-respectations, and the state of the Southerrers, and that their self-respectations of the Southerrers and their self-respectations of the Southerrers, and their self-respectations of the Southerrers, and the self-respectations of the Southerrers and their self-respectations of the Southerrers and the Southerrers and the Southerrers and their self-respectations of the Southerrers and the Southerrers and the Southerrers and their self-respectations of the Southerrers and the So

refusal of the woman to marry him, he having sworn that if he did not marry her no one else should. Although keeping a house of prostitution here, the deceased is said to have been respectably connected, and has a son at school at New Brunswick, New Jersey, for which place fearing femerals are in favor of increasing the regular army so as to number 75,000. Secretary Stanton favors this plan.

Geo. Asbman, of Massachusetts; Chas. Sherman, of Ohio; Springer Harbangh, of Penneylvania; Jesses S. Williams, of Indiana; and Thos. J. Carter, of Hilmois, have been appointed Government directors of the Union Pacific Bailroad The steemer Liberty brings Havana dates to the 18th inst. Mexican advices from Vera Cruz to the 18th inst. Mexican advices from Vera Cruz to the 18th inst. Mexican advices from Vera Cruz to the 18th inst. And been received at Havana, Maximilian had issued a proclamation officially announcing the departure of Juarez from Mexican territory, and saving that the canse which Juarez had sustained with so much valor and constancy had at last succumbed not only to the National will, but according to the same law that this leader invented in support of his title, and that even the brigand had degenerated.

Washington, October 28.

There was a large crowd of Southerness at the commander will designate to which battery such at manner thall be assigned.

Washington, October 28.

There was a large crowd of Southerness at the commander will designate to which battery such at the leader invented in support of his title, and that even the brigand had degenerated.

Washington, October 28.

There was a large crowd of Southerness at the commander will designate to which battery and a processing the control of the two authorized mounted by the section of the two authorized mounted by the following order has just been issued by the Secretary of War:

Washington, October 28.

There was a large crowd of Southerness at the sum to did to the deceased is said to have been recytice at the sum of section of the two and the cons

Washington, October 23.

There was a large crowd of Southerners at the Executive Mansion to day. Ex-Senator Pleare Soule had a private interview with the President this morning for about an hour. Gen. Taylor was in the ante-room waiting to see the President. A notice was posted giving a list of cighty or ninety persons whose pardons were ready for delivery at the State Department. Among them were Wm. C., and R. J. Breckin-ridge, and W. C. Bullock, of Kentucky.

Among them were Wm. C., and R J. Breckinridge, and W. C. Bullock, of Kentucky.

New York, Oct. 23.

The Richmond Republican says: Gen. Grant
has written to Gen. Kirby Smith, granting him
permission to return home on parole, to be
placed on the same footing as other Confederate officers of his rank. Gen. Smith dealres
to return and renew his allegiance to the Goverament of the United States.

The Times' Washington special says: The
President yesterday issued 181 partons, mostly
to South Carolina men of the \$20,000 class.
Among the prominent retels who have lately
received pardon are J. W. C. Waston, Senator
in the rebel Congress from Mississippi, ex-Goveranor Pettus, of the same State, and J. H.
Echola, recently elected State Treasurer of
Microssippi, who was formerly Brigadiar-Guseral in the rebel army. His name must not be
comfounded with that of Gen. J. Echola, of Virginia, whose application is euspended at the
Attorney-General's office.

A correspondent of the B eton Advocate, traveling through North Carolina, save: This State is not so badly disorganized as Sonth Carolina, but it is thoroughly demorslized. The number of grown and finiddle aged-men the bare an optimistic hardware. The nameer of grown and imiddle aged-men who have no ostensible business but lounging and whisky-drinking is much greater in this state than in that. It is the complaint of the papers in all sections of the State that there never before were so many idle men, vagrants, non-producers and non-tax-payers. The chief pity is that they seem to have no desire for work. work.
The Post's special says: The Treasury Depart-

ment commenced is ning three new gold certificates to-day. Washington, Oct. 23. Washingrox, Oct. 23.

It is believed that the amount of \$60,000,000 of 5 20 bonds, as recently advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury, has all been taken by the conversion of compound interest notes and other interest-bearing secorities.

A deputation of Congregationalists consisting of the paster and sixteen members of the new church recently organized in this city, called

the conversion of compound interest some and cheer days of the times.

This, he says, cannot be done in a moment, but each great and happy progress is being made in it that the results sometimes appear to him like a dream. He did not expect to forever deprive of their former civil rights even a minority of them to their former civil rights even a minority of the conversion, and that realise the containty of the product of their former civil rights even a minority of the conversion, and the results the convention of the amount products and write, and those who are read and write, and those who are possessed of certain qualifications, to vote, but does not think it politic, or that he has the right to force these conditions upon the white people of the South, though he believes they will, ere long, concede this privilege to freedmen. The President displayed the product on the number of qualifications, to vote, but does not the effect that, after diligent exerch, he was mable to procure a national flag to holes over the capital, and had to send to New York for one. Nothing is said except the timely results of the convention: A clargular announcement was made by the Chairman to the effect that, after diligent exerch, he was mable to procure a national flag to holes over the capital, and had to send to New York for one. Nothing is said except the timely results of the saids of the procure and completely ignoring that dobt, as they had their plans adrotive had for the purpose. But on reading of the President's dispatich the ordinance, and completely ignoring that dobt, as they had their plans adrotive had for the purpose. But on reading of the president of resolutions were adopted requesting the President to resolute the saids of the propose was not adopted in the convention of the convention of the president of the propose of the propose when the propose of the president of the propose of the propose was not adopted the convention of the propose of the prop

tired.

Priladelphia, Oct. 23.

The great fair in aid of the coldiers and avilors was inaugurated to-night at the Academy of Mucic. The interior of the building w.s. bandsomely decorated. The ceremonies were witnessed by an immense concourse, including Generals Grant and Meade and Admiral Farragut. Gen. Meade delivered an address, nrging upon all to contribute with generous heart and liberal hand. The exhibition commences to-morrow.

At the session of the Fenian Congress on Sat-

A committee was appointed to draft an ad-

A committee was appointed to draft an address, and embody therein a recognition by this Congress of an Irish Republic, the address to receive the signatures of the delegates from all the Circles represented.

The following gentlemen were elected Senators to the Fenian Congrese: W. R. Roberts, of New York, President of Senate; B. D. Killian, Miscauri; Jaa. Gibbona, of Penneylvania. Michael Scaulin. of Illinols; B. B. Dariy, of Indiana; Ben Mullen, of Tennessee; Wm. F. Fleming, of New York; P. Barum, of Kentucky; P. F. Mahoney, of New York; P. Barum, of Kentucky; P. F. Mahoney, of New Aork; P. A. Searta, of Massachneette; J. W. Fitzgerald, ol Ohio; S. J. Mahon, of the Toledo Commercial, Ohio; P. O. Rourke, of New York; Wm. O. Sullivan, of Ohio; D. O. Sullivan, New York.

The Constitution also provides for a House of Representatives, to be composed of the delegates assembled in Congress. They held their first seesion this evening. The House was called to order at air o'clock.

On motion, Col. W. C. Murphy was elected speaker of the house, and A. O. Collins, Secretary. Col. John Mahoney was declared, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers, again and again repeated, the unanimons choice of the foint repeated, the unanimons choice of the foint repeated, the unanimons choice of the foint repeated the unanimons choice of the foint the control of the control of the foint repeated the unanimons choice of the foint repeated the unanimons choice of the foint of the foint the control of the control of the foint of the control of the tary. Col. John Mahoney was declared, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers, again and again repeated, the unanimous choice of the John houses, for President of the Fenian Brotherhood of North America. After taking the oath of office prescribed in the new constitution, the President delivered a lengthy and cheering address, which was received with marked approbation and applause.

The Companion they adjourned the state of the constitution of the state of

ation and applause.

The Convention then adjourned, sine die. Baltinone Oct. 23.

The Petersburg Index of 13-day understands that the gentlemen recently appointed to fill the vacancies in the custom-house of that city will be unable to qualify on account of their inability to take the oath required.

The Richmond papers announce the arrival of Alex. H. Stephens in Richmond on Sunday.

Gov. Pierpout arrived in Nichmond on Sainrday evening from Washington. He is quite 8 ck.

John Mitchell has not been released, but still here a prisoner.

New York, Oct. 21.

New York, Oct. 21.

The Times' Washington special save: "The murder of Harriet Wells by her parameur, Levi Farwell, which occurred yesterday morning on Thirteenth-and-a-helf street, proves to have been a more diabolical deed than was at first supposed. The evidence before the Coroner's jury to-day shows that the marderer deliberately administered chloroform to he vice. ner s jury to-day shows that the murderer de-liberately administered chloroform to his vic-tim while she was asleep, then atrangled her to death, and put her body into a closet, robbed her of her watch and jewelry, and then fied. He has not been arrested. The animated pur-port of the saurderer is add to have been the refusal of the woman to marry him, he having eworn that if he did not marry her no one else should. Although therefore a house of prestitu-

General Orders, No. 102.

Hereafter no person shall be arrested as a deserter for having falled to report under any draft or for any other non-compilance with the enrollment act or the amendments thereto. Any and all persons of this class now held will be immediately discharged.

By order of the Secretary of War.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

Brevet Mator-General Lorsens T. ...

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. Brevet Major-General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant-General United States Armies, will shorrly ask to be placed on the retired list, and will take up his re-idence in Louisians, on a cotton farm which he has purchased there.

Advices have been received from the election in Florida, which took place on the 10th inst. A very light vote was polled, and is said not to exceed 3,000 in the entire State. The delegates elected to the State convention are mostly of a strong Union character, and strongly indorse the policy indicated by Governor Marvin. Judge Burntit was elected delegate from the Jackson-ville district.

want the freedmen kept there temporarily till all arrangements can be made for their transmission to the State of Florida, where their lebor is much needed by the planters. The flerald's Washington special says that Colonel John W. Fairfield, of London county ex-chief of the rebel General Lorgatvect's staff, and who ened for a special pardon from the President, has forwarded the necessary documents to secure the restitution of his property ments to seems the restitution of his property in the above county, now held by the Freed-men's Burcau, and which is known as the Mon-

ree estate.
Since the execution of Champ Ferguson as Since the execution of Champ Ferguson at Nashville, certain parties here, who are familiar with Col. Mosby's war history, are interesting themselves with a view to bringing the latter to what they call justice. They allege that Mosby, although a rose colored, gentlemanly sortiof a viliair, was guilty of guerri, hatrocities which would have made Champ Ferguson blush. They claim to have the names of ex-rebel officers among the list of witnesses wherewith to prove inhuman crimes upon the Virginia paties. Partican.

In consequence, perhaps, of the raising of

In consequence, perhaps, of the raising of money and other organized efforts to prevent the mertering out of veteran reserve corps by the next Congress, it is said that the authorities have fully decided to di-pose of the corps before that body meets. General Fry and other friends of the corps seem to have overreached themselves, and to have precipitated, by their own conduct, the very action they desired to prevent. Mr. Stanton's answer to a recent application for a commission in that corps, was that before the commission could be made out and forwarded to the applicant the corps would cease to exist.

and forwarded to the applicant the corps would cease to exist.

Gen. Grant is understood to favor the muster out of all troops excepting the regular army. If this should prove inadequate to the exigencies, the future Congress can increase it from time to time. A controlling reason of the Secretary of War and Gen. Grant is that the privates of the Veteran Reserve Corps universally desire to be mustered out, and the officers are nuanimously opposed. As the latter's disinterestedness is not above suspicion their recommendations have less weight.

The death sentence of the Indian chiefs Medicine and Little Six. implicated in the massacre of three years ago, have been suspended by the President, in deference to the remonstrance of President, in deference to the remonstrance of Bishop Grace, of that State, to the execution of the sentence. The original records and testi-mony taken in the premises are, therefore, re-ferred to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs

for the further substantiation of the guilt of the chiefs. New York, Oct. 24. Naw York, Oct. 24.

Edward B Ketchnm, formerly of the firm of Ketchum, Son, & Co, now confined in the Tombe, under indictment for heavy Wall street forgeries, yesterday enjoyed a temporary release from lawytenmant, he being by yiring of a from imprisonment, he being by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus taken from his cell and with of habeas corpus taken from his cell and conveyed to the chambers of the Superior Court, where, noder gnard of the Government, he was being heard on motion that he be allowed to testify in the case growing out of his transactions in the suit brought against him by Vr. H. McVickers, who claimed a fund of \$70,000 held by Greenleaf, Warren, & Co. under an account which they opened with Ketchum in the name of Mr. McVicker. On the conclusion of the argument the Judge took the papers, and reserving his decision in regard to allowing Ketchum to appear as a witness. The latter was remanded to the Tombs.

A renewal of the dock trial of the capacities respectively of the steamers Algonquin and Wi-

A renewal of the dock trial of the capacities respectively of the steamers Algonquin and Winooski was commenced yesterday at the foot of Delancy street. It is for the same object, to be conducted in the same manner, and to continue for the same length of time as agreed upon for the former trial, which was not completed. The engines of both vessels are to be run for ninety-six consecutive hours. ninety-six consecutive hours.

New Orlmans, Oct. 23.

The steamers Evening Star and Chyler, from New York, have arrived.

The steambost Majestic, from Shreveport, with 600 bales of cotton, burned yesterday at Point Caupee. The fire commenced in the hold. Nothing was saved. No lives lost.

Gen. Canby has issued an order stating that no military interference will be allowed at the poils on election day, except to suppress disturbances.

There are only two of the many difficulties with which this Lagislature will have to wrestle, with the corn agont the part of the Fenial Congress on Sature of the Penial bear and the Constitution and Government reported a new Constitution on Carrismas-day the Government intends to give each a tract of land, and hence many of them refuse to enter into contracts with the planters for a person extending beyond that the constitution of the Fenial novel the Banglish press. The Shangfan are comoses by the Banglish press. The Shangfan are comoses by

a J. S. Alcorn has been elected U. S. Senator for the leng term commencing March 4, 1864. The vote is as follows: Judge Lerger, 19; Ohoison, ex-Brigadier-General in the Contederate service, 23; Alcorn, 44.

Alcorn was an Old-line Whig. He was oppered to the war, but was afterward a Brigadier-General in the State service, and commanded a brigade of sixty-days men. His election is attributable to his personal popularity

tion is attributable to his personal popularity and prominence as a lawyer. He is opposed to and prominence as a lawyer. He is opposed to negro testimony.

A bili was reported to abolish the Special Court of Equity established by Provisional Governor Sharkey and recognized by the Convention, and to punish severely officers carrying out its decisions. Tabled.

New Counterfeit 50s U. S. legal tender notes are being circulated.

New counterfeit 50s U. S. legal tender notes are being circulated.

The schooner S. Taylor from Philadelphia with coal for Boston, was run down off Cape Cod yesterday by an nuknown schooner and sunk in ten minutes. The crew was saved. The colliding steamer is supposed to have been sunk also as the crew were afterwards seen in their boats.

The Herald's Washington special says: Many persons look upon the issue of goid certificates by the Treasury Department as a scheme to pay the interest on the 5-20s and 6s of 1881 in paper. The goldbacks are simple certificates to be exchanged for goid, dollar for doilar, and are intended to relieve importers and others who have heen obliged to handle hundreds of pounds of coin monthly from a great portion of risk and trouble. Larger denominations will be made, payable to the order of the gold depositors, and will be exquisitely engraved after some of Darley's designa, thus defying allke the the conterfeiter and thief. They will receive the signature of the Treasner and Registrar here, and will be countersigned by sectoricas-urer Van Dycke of New York.

New York, Oct, 24.

ner Van Dycke of New York.

New York, Oct. 24.

The Charleston Courier of last Saturday, says: Much excitement exists in the Beaufort district concerning the ownership of the Sea Islands, the freedmen having been laboring under the impression that the lands had been given to them outright. Parties have addressed Gov. Perry on the subject, claiming that not one-fourth of the lands are cultivated by the freedmen. There is a great mortality among the negrees, and the owners of the lands are regarded as intruders, and they feel so insecure that they regard it as masafe to return with their families to their homes.

Gen. Bennett had issued an order for bringing the organizations of cofored militia in Charleston as having a tendency to bring on a war of races.

NEW YORK, October 24, NEW YORK, October 21.

A sale of Government vessels belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, took place today at Erie basia, Sonth Brooklyn, under the direction of General Van Vliet, Quartermaster. This was one of the largest sales that has taken place since the close of the rebellion, and of course brenght a large number of inyers together, who are ever anxious to purchase Government steamers. At one o'clock the sale commenced, when at once bidding became quile brisk.

The Post's special says: General Dick Taylor.

quife brisk.

The Poet's special aays: General Dick Taylor,
Jefi Davis' brother-in-law, has vainly endeavored to accertain from the President whether
Davis is to be tried soon. An impression provalis that his trial will take place at an early
day. day.

The Herald says the present whereabouts of Samnel Cooper, er., General in the rebel reviee, remains a metery. He parted with the company with Jeff. Dayls at Angusta, previous to the capture of the latter, and has not since been heard from.

The Herald's Philadelphia special says there is much anxiety to gain possession of bonds of the Irish Republic, and extravagant premiums are offered for them. A lady, it is asid, proposed to give \$500 for a \$100 bond of the first number. There are five denominations, and are of superior engraving. The company deem their execution a triumph in art. An accessible and commodious building is to be obtained in New York for Irish Government purposes. General directors and officers of the Government will occupy it. All have made up their minds that American Fenlanism will move on now on a large and more telling scale.

The Tribune's Washington special says the expenditures of the Navy Department for the year ending the 30th of June last amounted to \$112,000,000. The Secretary of the Navy estimates the expenses of the current year at \$23,000,000 only.

The Herald's special says among the pardoned to-day were Dr. McDowell, of 8t. Lonis, a secession newspaper conductor at the beginning of the war; Major-General Keneper and General Frost, of Camp Jackson (Mo) notoriety at the commencement of the rebellion, and cx Congressman Jno. McCarty, of Alabama.

The Times says the U. S. Assessor at Atisnta, Ga, asks the Commissioner of Internal Reverue whether the certificate of an officer to the amnesty oath of ex rebels should be stamped. The Commissioner decides that such certificate. een heard from.
The Herald's Philadelphia special says there

Empesty oath of ex rebels should be stamped. The Commissioner decides that such certificate, whether the oath be taken before a civil or miliwhether the oath be taken before a civil or mili-tary efficer, requires a stamp, which should be canceled by the person taking the oath. Nn-merous letters are received at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue inquiring whether the statement going the rounds of the lublic press, to the effect that he has decided that alcohol made from beer is not subject to taxation, on the ground that such beer has al-terdy been taxed, is correct. On inquiry, we learn that the Commissioner has made no such decision, but has, in fact, decided that alcohol so made is sufject to taxation, as set forth in a decision published some weeks ago.

decision published some weeks ago.

New York, Oct. 21.

The Tribnne's letter from the City of Mexico, dated 10th of October, says the struggle between the republic and the empire is fast drawing to its close. The most numerous perties of the gnerrillas have been reached and routed. Perquiera in Sonora with 3,000 mcn has been driven out by the natives without even interference by the French. Official news represent bim as having left the State and sought shelter in Arizona. Negrete, with his pretended body of 5,000 mcn, closely pursued by Gen. Brincourt, has left the State of Chihnahua, disbanded his troops, and destroyed his artillery and ed his troops, and destroyed his artillery and ammunition. It is said he is now at El Paso with Juarcz. His defeat and withdrawal makes the State of Chibushua ckar from Rio Florida up to Sonora. Fequiers, who, according to last accounts, had control over 109 miles of antry in the State of Oaxaca, had been de country in the State of Oaxaca, had been de-feated by Captain Arango, with the assistance of the people of the mountains who had armed themselves with stones, d.c. In this atfair the Junicz leader lost nearly a third of his band, composed of 300 men, and all his arms and am-In the State of Quereteso Ugalde, Tragoss and

reireat. The Secretary of the latter has been made a prisoner.

It has been found that Syndic, of the municipality of Haipan, was in secret intelligence with guerrillas, in consequence of which he has been arrested. It has also been discovered that Martinez received his advices, munitions and money from the City of Mexico.

Wherever the guerrillas have shown themselves they have been met, either by the French or by the inhabitants themselves, and competitiely routed.

Baltinore, Oct. 24.

Richmond papers of this morning state that the ring which was stolen from the body of Colonel Dehlgren by cutting off the finger has been recovered. It was found in the possession of Dr. Sannders, st Loretta, Essex conntv.

In the Fifth Congressional District Rev. B.

In the Fifth Congressional District Rev. B. A. Davis has been elected by a small majority over Dr. Stouval, his next highest competitor. The Lynchburg Virginian says Mr. Davis is an over B..

The Lynchburg Virginian says and the Lynchburg and conservative.

The Republic says the Hon. A. H. Stephens arrived in Lynchburg on Sunday evening on his way to his home in Georgia. He did not visit Richmond in his route, but went direct from Goldonsville to Lynchburg.

HALIPAX, Oct. 21

HALIFAX, Oct. 21

Halifax papers report a negro insurrection in in the eastern part of Jamaica, and that a steamer with the Seventeenth regiment and a battry of the Royal Artillery leave soon for Jamaica. battery of the Reyal maica.

The steamer Delta, with a part of the Circas-sian's passengers, has arrived. They were fur-nished with comfortable quarters at the dock-yard. The Royalist, with the baiance, is expeeted to-night. Washington, October 21.

President Johnson to-day appointed the following gentlemen Directors of the Union Pacific Railread on the part of the Government Jesee T. Williams, of Ind; E. Sherman, of O.; Geo E. Ashman, of Mass; Timothy J. Carter, of Ill., and S. Harborough, of Pa.

New York, Oct. 25.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent says: James L. Orr, formerly Speaker of the National House of Representatives, as heretofore stated, received a majority of votes in Charleston for Governor, and the Legislative ticket, known as the Mechanics' and Workingmen's, was successful.

ceseful.'
A correspondence between Secretary Seward and Provisional Governor Perry, is published. and Provisional Governor Perry, is published, in which the latter, in response to inquiries as o when he shall cease to exercise the function of cflice, was informed that he should continue o act until relieved by the express order of the The World's correspondent says: "Accounts

rom every part of the State indicate that Wade liampton is elected Governor of South Caro-ina. In evidence of this he cites the votes colled in Charleston and in the election districts of Berkiey, composed of the parishes included in the Judicial District of Charleston ontside of in the Judicial District of Charleston ontside of the corporate limits of the city. In the city of Charleston the vote stands: For Orr, 785; for Hampton, 661. In the parishes just mentioned the vote stands: Hampton, 225; Orr, 61—leav-ling General Hampton a majority of 40 votes in this district alone.

this district alone.

New York, Oct. 25.

General Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, on the 18th inst., in an address explanatory of the objects of the Freedmen's Bureau and his present visit to the Sonth, delivered in the presence of Mayor Macbeth, the Common Connell, and the clizzens of Charleston, made some announcements of importance ton, made some announcements of importance. The General spoke of the hostile feeling toward the bureau in Charleston, and the Mayor acknowledged it, and said he had no hopes for the country until civil law was completely re-The General said there was clamor of political

The General said there was clemor of politicans, but he had generally fund planters favorable to the continuance of the Bureau's superintendence of affairs. He himself, as well as the President, wis hed that civil law should be again nutrammeled by milliary, but the negroes, having lost the protection of their masters, need some guarantee for the safety of their interests, and until the State has allowed freedmen to

asome guarantee for the safety of their interests, and until the State has allowed freedmen to testify in its courts. He was free to say that the Bureau would continue. The President, he stated, would be very chary of surrendering the State to eivil law until a stop was put to outrages on the blacks.

The General gave encouraging replies to these planters who are seeking the restoration of their property, and said he hoped to see wholesome laws, guaranteeing the rights of freedmen, passed by the Legislature, and the present difficulties between the two races settled. He announced his purpose of establishing courts, to consist of an army officer and two citizens, to take cognizance for the present of complaints by or against colored people.

Gen. Howard subsequently addressed the negrees along the coast, and then took his departure for the State capital to confer with Gov. Perry.

Gen. Bennett, commanding the district of Charleston, has isened an order directing the military to surrender to the civil tribunals, where the officers of the latter are duly qualified, the adjudication of legal matters, excepting such as relate to property in the possession of the National Government, and in which ne-

Gen. Benett, commanding the district of Charleston, has issued an order directing the military to surrender to the civil tribunals, where the officers of the latter are duly qualified, the adjudication of legal matters, excepting such as relate to property in the possession of the National Government, and in which newcos are interacted. Salt bales exported from port in the same period. The receipts of cotton at all the shipping ports of the United States thus far in the current cotton year beginning with September 1st reach 255,000 bales sgainst the exports in the same period, 71,000 bales.

New York, Oct. 25.

of the National Government, and in which negroes are interested.

There have recently been extensive restorations to citizens of Charleston of property seized
by the Government. Nearly all the wharfowners and several of the largest propertyholders of the city have again nurestricted control of their former possessions.

The South Carolina Legislature lately elected
has assembled, and holds an extra session today. day.

The State Conventions of Florida and Georgia meet to-day. Texas is the only Southern State lately in rebellion which has not elected members and called a convention for the purpose of reconstruction under the proclamation of the President.

Washington, Oct. 24.

of the President.

Washington. Oct. 24.

Collector King tendered the Auditorship of
the New York Custom-house to General Spinner. General S., who was anxions to accept
the sppointment, informed Secretary McCulloch of the fact, but the latter told him that
his accrucate were indigenously. loch of the fact, but the latter told him told his services were indispensable.

Major-General Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, is directed to muster out all volunteers on the Pacific coast, or as many as possible, and the remainder on the arrival of the last battalion of the 11th United States infantry, and by a telegram of the 10th many as possine, and the remainder on the arrival of the last battalion of the 11th United States infantry, and by a telegram of the 10th of October Major-General Pope, commanding Department of Missouri, was directed to order all California volunteers in New Mexico to their State at once for master on. Taey leave as soon as possible All New Mixican volunteers, except one regiment thereof, arc to be mastered out 'immediately, and the remainder on the arrival of certain regular troops.

By the order of Oct. 20th, the following Kantacky colored troops are mustered out. Infantry—123d, 14th, 135th, artillery—12th heavy, 13th heavy. Since a substituted order, mustering out the Veteran Reserve Corps, is now in press, and will doubtless be issued this week.

The Hon. Freeman Clarke, Compiroller of Currency, has written a reply to the card of Gov. Pierpont, in which the lister denies that he ever asserted that the people of the South would not submit to be taxed to pay the national debt.

Mr. Clarke naqualifiedly asserts that he did express each sentiments, and that, too, in indecent, magentlemanly languages and that

Mr. Clarke unqualifiedly asserts that he did express such sentiments, and that, too, in indecent, ungentlemanly language, and that he thereupon ordered him to leave his office. Mr. Clarke supports this statement with the affiliavit of Mr. Charles D. Smith, brother of Judge smith, of the New York Supreme Court, who was present and heard the whole of the conversation.

WASHINGTON October 24

Washington, October 24. WASHINGTON, October 24.

Cleeneral Grant's report of active military operations for 1864 and '65 is concluded, and will scon be sent to the Secretary of war.

It is reported that Wertz has been found guilty, and will be hanged on Friday next.

A scheme for the colonization of the freedmen in Florida has been laid before the Secretary of the Interior, and will soon be brought before the President.

The \$12,000,000 worth of medical stores on hand are being rapidly disposed of under the

hand are being rapidly disposed of under the recent order of Surgeon-General Barnes. It is thought that General Briscoe'a sentence will be made mild as possible.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 25.
Facts and documents in the Metcall Garsed Facts and documents in the Metcail Garsed Cotton case, at Angusta, Ga., which will soon be published, will show the representation, made by a Washington special to the N. Y. Times, to be false in every particular. It is claimed that the action of the War Department was based solely on legal questions of jurisdiction, not by any charges of wrong doing. The question of jurisdiction is still an open one. The assertion that the Courts were open in Georgia is untrue, as Governor Johnson's Proclamation, opening the m, was issued on the 7th, five days after the date of the Cotton Order.

Metcaif was the rebel cotton agent at Angusta. The que tion is being discussed whether the cotton is not the property of the United State. Instead of the cotton Criered to be sold for two hundred thousand collars it would have brought under an order one million seven indiced.

million.

Herschel V. Johnson, Judge Stevens of Georgia, and Wm. Campbell Patterson of Philadelphia, are counsel for Garsel.

A man nemed Payne, a cashler in the Quartermaster's Department of Colonel Chas. H. Irvin, was arrested yesterday while en ronte for Earser for an alleged defalcation to the Government. He was released on ball. The case will be investigated by the military authorities.

Wereiterate the hope that the Government will order a prempt and thorough investigation in-to the sllegation in question. The shadow of such a report ought not to pass nuheeded. We should beware of the entering wedge into the abitndes of despotism. None but reptiles unworthy the name of men can justify them. We should feel like kicking a dog who would not bark at their bare mention.

The Herald's Washington special says it is estimated at the Treasury Department that, if the War Department succeeds in placing its estimates proportionably low with those of the Nary Department for the next fiscal year, the entire expenses of the Government for 1865 will be about \$100,000 000, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, which is now \$165,000,000. It is claimed that the internal revenue will meet the total sum of expenditures, to say nothing of revenue to be derived from customs. NEW YORK. Oct. 25. AN IMPORTANT OPINION OF THE SIPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT NIST PRICE. COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT NISI PRIUS.
CERMONWEALTH S. K. W. B. N. COZZENE VS. H. A.
Frink.
The rebellion being ended, the authority of the President, under the Act of 7d. March. 1963. Sec. 1, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, has a pired.

Habeas Corpus before Thompson, Judge.—The rebotor, Cezzens, having been yield by count-martial for

oihing of revenue to be derived from customs. All the members of the Cahinet were present at the Executive Mansion to day, except Mr. Seward, who was represented by Acting Secre-tary of State Hunter. Mr. Seward is expected tary of State Hunter. Mr. Seward is expected to return to the city to-morrow.

Last week the Treasury D-partment chartered seven National Banks. Three of these bunks are convenions of old banks, which have been redeeming their State circulation to the limit prescribed by the National currency act, and bave thus heen delayed in receiving their charters. The others are but just organized upon aprilications filed and approved prior to July 1st. The rebel General Sterling Price, of Missouri, arrived to-day on a pardoning mission.

George Pierpont, of Virginia, is seciously iii in litchmond. Colonel and Provost Marchal Philadel

L'eutenant-Colonel George Beli was to day made Brevet Colonel in the Subaistence Depar-ment of the regular army. The resignation of Major-General Franklin, who is also Colonel of the 12th regular infantry, makes General Auger colonel of that regiment in the regular line of cremotion. The latter officer is lying quite ill The Tribune's special says intelligence has been received at the Freedmen's Burean in this city that two agents of the Burean, sent out to Barryville from the garrison at Winchester for the purpose of investigating the affairs of freedmen, were driven from town by a mob composed of the citizens of that place. Many freedmen who contracted with their former masters for a share of the crops, now that the harvest has been gathered, have been driven away by their employers, who refuse to compensate them for their labor. Measures will be taken by the Barrean to fully investigate the condition of the freedmen of that vicinity, and to see that ample justice is done them. The Times's special says that ex rebel General Dick Taylor, who is here for the purpose of securing his pardon, has heen appointed to the superintendency of an extensive cotton-growing company of Northern capitalists, who bave taken everal plantations in Bolivar company, Mississippi.

Boston, Oct. 25.

Gen. Banks spoke this evening in the Town The Tribune's special says intelligence has been

gen. Banks spoke this evening in the Town list at Malden to an immense audience. Much interest was manifested in what he might say, as it was understood he would reply to the attack made upon him last week by Wendeli Phillips in the lecture, "The South Victorious." The General dweit at some length npon the question that had been raised, tonching his rights of citizenship in Massachusetts, because he was not sure whether the people of his district were satisfied in their own minds whether he was a citizen or not. His explanation covered his whole course of life since he left the State, five years ago. In explanation of his connection with the New Orleans bar, he said he was admitted by the statute of his being a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. The only oath that he was called upon to take was that he had never taken up arms against the anthority of the Federal Government. In reference to his course in Louisiana, he asserted thathe was followed by the curses of every disloyal man in Louisians.

General Banks said his administration in that State was in direct and religious conformity to the orders of Mr. Lincoln. There was not an act in his life in connection with the freedman of Louisians which, when properly presented, would not receive the approved, when properly explained, by every good man and woman in the country. He had heard that it had been assented by a man of large oratorical powers that a Mylor-General had withheld the pay of colleck for battles and victories as even's as little to be expected as before rebellion commenced. There is not a single known body of men in arms anywhere under the cance well-known organization called the 'Confederate States of America.' It is completely obliterated, with all lis forces. Givil government has been set up in all the rehelitous Battes but one, and trade opened by the proclomation of the President, with searcely any restriction. Every post, many-yard, and port, is assim in the government and cnire congrot of the United States, and war has cossed every where in the land. The lima of civil rights, under civil government, must only one of civil rights, under civil government, must only one of civil rights, under civil government, must only one babeas corpus about decase.

This being so, the authority of the President (walering all other considerations at this time), without more, is not a sufficient warrant for the arrest of a c tizen, "No warrant shall issue" for the arrest of any person "but upon probable cause, supported by oath or milituation, "Constitution of the United States.

"No warrent to search places or to selez any person or thing shall issue without probable cause, supported in oath or afinimation." —Constitution of Technopita.

There issue no eath bere charging, a crime or offence.

n. There being no oath here charging a crime or off

I can but nothing on the argument that the prisone I can but nothing on the argument that the prisone arrested because there has been a trial before a utility tribunal about something of the nature of whice am not follow need, and that the presumption of his contribution occasions his arrest. All this is ultra the return of need not be noticed. Prisoner discharged.

in the country. He had heard that it had been assented by a man of large oratorical powers that a Major-General had withheld the pay of colored soldiers on the pretense of snpporting their families and of providing them with schools. This unquestionably referred to him, and he would answer it by saying emphatically that there was not a single word of trath in such an assention. He had never withheld money from colored soldiers for any rea son. On the contrary he had provided them with houses and established schools, and when he left Louislana there were 20,000 negroes freed by his own proclamation in the day and Sunday schools in that State. ision.

No man of whatever capacity can change to can organs:

The aspect

No man of whatever capacity can change to disebood or turn the currents of history. He did not besitate to say that whatever judgment may be passed upon other of his public acts, his course in Louisiana, properly understood, will be regarded as the most honorable and useful of his life. can organs:

The aspect of political affairs has now charged; the lowering clonds that darkened our prospects seem to be rapidly passing off, and our tuture looks bright and cheering. To the wisdom, sagacity, and firmness of the President, and to the good practical sense and liberality of the Northern army, we are indebted for bringing about a change of opinion and of acto enbelde and pass away. We should now be able to talk over the affairs of the war, and all

other affairs, without angry collisi PCCKET MAPS, SHEET MAPS, MOUNTED OF ROLLERS, OF TIPE STATES, UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD, AND THE WORLD.

MAIS AND CHARTS—Returned soldlers can will them. Men, young or old, who are out of employment, will find this an honorable and incrative business. Agenta, Sonth and Wesi, are making from \$5 to \$25 per day selling my new Panoramic and Military Map. 6 feet square, and Great County Map of the United States, Lincoin Chart, life size Portrait or rotiers, and twenty, fare other safeties of ware and shorts. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Mr. J. N. Navarro, Consul General of the Mexican Republic, publishes a reply to the statements of Mr. De Courcillon, President of the Mexican Express Company. The latter gentlemen said that, after obtaining from Maximillan a grant for this monopoly, he visited President Joarez, and received his approval of the establishment of the company. Mr. Navarro, while acknowledging that Joarez is desirous of the introduction of American capital into Mexico, says it is not true that he has ever given his sanction to any enterprise, the contract or twenty-five other varieties of maps and chart Inclose cash for samples. Orders, magazinal, sent at low wholesale prices promptly by express.

A. B. CLASSON, JR.,

S. E. Conner Fourth and Main streets. Cinciu o21 w2*

Mexico, says it is not true that he has ever given his sanction to any enterprise, the contract or antholization for which was derived from the Government of the invader, and Mr. Navarro trusts there are few elitizens of this great and free country who, from motives of gain, will give their moral and finsucial support to an attempt to overthrow a sister republic.

A number of eminent Italians, residents of this city, waited on the President on Saturday, and presented a petition from the Italian Executive Committee at Milan for the abolition of capital punishment, and in behalf of mercy to Jefferson Davis. The President received the petition with only an inquiry, in an accent of surprise, why they pieaded for Jeff Davis.

Washington, Oct. 25. the best in the world." THE THUMB-SCREW STORY .- After stating that Dr. Mudd had been discovered under a

Washington, Oct. 25.
The Quartermaster's Department has thus

realized between \$6 000,000 and \$8 000,000 om the sale of now useless army appurte-

platform at the bottom of a steamer, the New York Tribnne says:

the thumb screws applied to him, and, unde the presence of pain, acknowledged that Kelly with whom he had formed an acquaintanc

ion.
The Tribnne says it received its information

from an officer of the steamer in question, the

In reference to this matter, a Washington dis.

There is said to be no truth in the report that Dr. Mindd was tortined by thumb-screws after his attempt to escape from the Tortugas.

We refuse to believe, as we said last week,

he story of the atrocious and damnable ont-

rage. It is the first time, so far as we know,

in the history of this country, that the allega-

tion of thumb-screw torture of a prisoner has

ever been made, and for the honor of the Re-

Though regarding the story as a libel npon the officers at the Tortngas, we are still desir-

ous of knowing what gave color to it; and, fur-

ther, the public will doubtless be curious to

earn whether thnmb-screws are kept by the

officers at the Tortugas, and for what purpose.

It is noteworthy that the New York Tribune

publishes the statement we have copied, and ap-

arently believes its truth, without one word of

condemnation of the barbarous act, worthy nly of the Inquisition and the tenth century.

If we had a government capable of winking

at each atrocities would the radicals appland

paich in Saturday's paper said:

public we hope it will be the last.

Thomas A. Scott.

He was immediately brought to the fort and

Joseph Burnett & Co. are also manufactures has cured thousands of cases. Many eminent with whom he had formed an acquaintance within a few days, had agreed to help him to escape on the promise of receiving Mudd's gold watch. Kelly was thereupon membed to the fort, a drum head court-martial held, and he was sentenced to six years imprisonment and hard labor in the Tortugas. The vessel them sailed without Mudd or Kelly, and the papers were forwarded to Washington for confirmation, Fx-President Martin Van Buren, Washing-TON IEVING, DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Calendar" contains a complete dictionary of which, together with a descriptive list of the valuable addition to the bondoir and toilet-table. Leuisville Journal. Burnett's Preparations are for sale by all respectable druggists and dealers in fancy goods.

DIED. On Wedneeday morning, the 18th inst, at his restence in Hunter's Bottom, Carrell county, My., Capt. Www. E., Youvo, in the 7th year of his aga.
On Sunday evening, 22d iret., Mrs. Jane Smitt, aged 77 years. On Sunday morning, the 22d inst., at half-past two clock, ISAAO P. MILLER, Esq., of Jefferson county. On the evening of the 21st, at ten o'clock, ADDER, infant daughter of Wm. G. and Mollie E. Neel, aged 23 workther.

On Monday, October 204, 1865, Daniel, con of Daniel and Henricita Smith, aged 16 years, I month, and 13 In Lynn, Mrssechusetts, (let. 17, George A. Hoon aged 30) cars, formerly of this city. In this city, on the evening of October 25th, Mrs. Ann Jones, in the fifty ninth year of her are. She passed a way in a peaceful and screen thate of mind.

General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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ROBERT L. MAITLAND,
WILLIAM WEIGHT. A MONTH! — Agents wanted for sizen-tirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY. City Building, Biddelord, Marine. all de w?m

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved Itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever. IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

A Physiciogical View of Marriage Contain

ing nearly 202 pages and 130 fine Plates and Hagraving

reated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain funite of their physical condition. Sent free of partage to any address

To Die in a Bad Cause,

these who fall in the rebel ranks undoubtedly do, is feelish. But, on the other hand,

DYEING FOR A GOOD CAUSE those who are wise and prudent enough to remedy

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

re doing every day, in every city of the Union, is emicutiy praiseworthy. This peaceful revolution is going

on throughout the whole land, and thus beauty and ha

New York. Sold by Druggiste, Applied by all Hair

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OUR VERY SUPEBIOR FACILITIES FOR MANU-fecturing these celebrated Plows, enables us to fur-

Improved No. 0, Light One Horse.
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Improved No. 2, One Horse.
Improved No. 3, Light Two Horse.
Improved No. 3, Two Horse.
Improved No. 5, Two or Three Horse.

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It will keep the hair from falling out, It cleanees the scalp, and makes the hair soft, lustrous, and silken. It is a spiendid hair-dressing. No person, old or young, should fall to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE
FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. The return was as follows:

of the Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Suprem Court of Pennsylvania:
The undersigned, one on the respondents in the within FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

For Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by J. W. Seaton & Co., corner of Fourth and Jefferon streets, Louisville, and by all Druggists, a23 d&w3m

Colonel and Provost Marchal Philadelphia.

As a portion of this case, it may be stared, that the above return of the Provost Marchal not having been made at the time named in the writ, an attachment or contempt was seved against him, pon which he came into Court and made return as above. On the attachment for season of the contempt was seved against him, pon which he came into Court and made return as above. On the attachment for season of the contempt was seved and believed hy Thompson, Judge —I his return is partly in accordance with the act of Congress of the xid of March, 1983 section 1, this whenever the privilege of the writ of haboss corpus shell be suspended by the President under the authority of the act, no military or other officer shall be compelled in answer to any writ of haboss corpus to the return the bedy of any person detained by him by the authority of the President, hut upon the certificate under the cath of the officer that the prisoner is detained under on the provided that it is provided, that horizes the fresident, "during the present rebaillon." whenever and wherever, in his judement, the public starty may require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of flatbess coryus, and it is provided, that. "said start of flatbess coryus, and it is provided, that." and so may as and rebellion as all remains in force so one as and rebellion as all remains in force so one as and rebellion as the cash of the cash of the Cash of Lines test the abolition continued to an extended the cash cash of the cash cash of the cash of the

and lact is to be determined like any other inct. Inct for the President only by pro-claustion to do mine this. He is not authorized to fix the status of country on this point by the act of Couprews. The pot of suspension dispension where the point of the continuance, it ceases with the robellion, and that/is as much without judicial cognitance as is any of the continuance. It ceases with the robellion and that/is as much without judicial cognitance as is any of the provider of the writ of habour or just is a conclination of the continuance of the writer of habour or just is a conclination if the privilege of the writ of habour or just is a conclination of the privilege of the writ is only to continue during the privilege of the writ is only to continue during the bellion. When that coaces, the right of the Preside to continue the suspension ceases, and courts are bounded to the clive to t

The able editor of the Richmond Whig, a ery thorough Southern man, is acquitting himself as a very thorough patriot. All his infinences at this time are good. He is doing finences at this time are good. He is doing that state.

Gen. Banke's division did not claim to belong to that class of men who think that they can by the power of their inteliect and the force of their oratory control affairs better than Providence or see into futurity with unerring vision. and vindictive articles of some of our Republi-

his course in Louisiana. properly understood, will be regarded as the most honorable and useful of his life.

The remainder of the speech is mainly a repetition of that delive ed by General Banks last week in Music Hall.

New York, Oct. 25.

A complimentary banquet was given last evening by the Eric Railroad Company to Sir Morton Peto and Enropean capitalists of his party. It was a most agreeable gathering, replete with elecunerce and social good feeling. Speeches were made by Sir Morton Peto and Mesers R.

J. Walker, Geo. Bancroft, D. S. Dickin-0., and others.

The first day's trial of the engines of the Algorquin and Winooska ended with the following results: Winooska averaged 14 97-100 revolutions per mainte, average pressure of steam, 20 pounds; consumption of coal, 1,600 pounds per hour. The Algonquin averaged 15 2-10 revolutions per minnte, average presses.

L. The first day's trial of the engines of both and correct the section, and the section, and their great commanders, and no reason now remains why we should not evince that admiration for the North and the South respective ach other more now than before the war, and the conjoint effects of their respective ach other more now than before the war, and the conjoint effects of their respective ach other more now than before the war, and astonned all Christendom Thee achievements whether by the South or the North, have now become national property.

The Times save: There was an unnsually active business in cotton in progress at this per last week. Receipts 29,115 hales; sales and ro-seles 19,400 bates. The receipts thus far

rati, Ohio. 021 w2°
BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS THE TOILET .- Among the best compounds now offered to the ladies for toilet purposes, there are few so favorably received as those emanating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are necessary et cateras of every lady's toilet table. Some of the best of these compounds are Coco-AINE for the HAIR, KALLISTON for the SAIN, the DRIENTAL TOOTH-WASH, a very elegant dentifrice: FLORIMEL one of the choicest perfomes in the country; and Cologne Water, preferred hy many to the import d article.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts take

nexceptional rank as the best made in Ameri ca. The proprietors of the famous Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them as All these preparations merit a high degree of popularity .- Chicago Tribune.

of Jonas Whitcome's Astuma Remedy. It men have atttested to its virtnes; among them

"Burnett's Floral Hand-Book and Ladies the language of flowers, and many poetical gems, choice preparations of this house, render it a

may 2 thnrs&sun&w6m

On Sunday, October 22, at Ili, o'clock A. M., at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. A. E. Critchlow, Mrs. J. J. Schild, W. R. Critchlow, deceased, in the 25th year of her age. THE This work has no rivel as a candid, incld, com

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PEF LEST CISTERN AND WELL PUMP EXTANT.
Refers from all depthe-forces to all distances—
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OR SALE-A FARM OF 158% ACRES, GOOD A frame house of three or four rooms, harm, and other out-houser; good orehand of bearing fruit, young orehand of Sulvey and the control of Sulvey letter and some peaches, one year old gray vince; five wells of water, soul stock water; some wheat rown; 100 acres cleared, beliance g od tumber achool-house and churchea close. Price \$4,300, Looses within two miles of New Athany Raitrond, about fort miles from New Athany, apply to all control of the control of New Athany. Split Sulvey and Green.

And General Collectors. Office No. 429 Jefferson street, 2d door above Fish street, south side, LOUISVILLE, KY. OFFICERS ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED, AND CER-tificates of Non-infebtedness and Beek Pay ob-tained. Ordinare Gurremeter, and Commissary Returns, Muster and Pay Rolls, Certificates, and Yough

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In every case we will make moderate charges.

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All of which we are offering at reduced prices for each 131% Third at., bet. Jefferson and Green, LOUISVILLE, KY. Sale of 1.500 Government Mules, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6 I WILL COMMENCE the rale at anction of 1,500 Mides, at the Government stables, in the city of Springited, Iii.

These are serviceable animals, are thoroughly broken,

These are serviceable animals, are thoroughly broken, gentic, hardened by exercise, and were carefully selected for service on the Western frontier, tor which they are admirably adapted. It is without down the best lot of Mulea ever offered for sale by the Government, and the only considerable one to be sold in this city.

The sales will from mence at 9 o'clock A. M. November 6th, and be continued for ten days, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. cach day, sales of 150 being made each day.

By order of Briz. Gen. JAMES A. FKIN,

In charge of 1st Div. Q. M. Gen.'s office.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Capt. & A. Q. M. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 17, 1895. BLAKEMORE, WOOLRIDGE, & CO., Commission Merchants. 134 Gravier st. (up stairs), DARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TOTHE SALE
of Tobacco, Cotton, Fork, Flour, and Western Produce. Liberal advances made upon consignments.
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Apply to me or my son G. T. Freeman, by letter or on the premises.

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solvemphasing mainings were consumed an address sharped condition. Sent free of postage to any address en receipt of 26 cents, in samps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. Lac GROZK, No. (3 Maideo Lean, Albany, N.Y. Cases treated by mail as before, marl 68wly

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\$555 A MONTH-Agents wanted that can earn from \$555 gain to \$100 a menth, and all expenses paid. For full particulars address, with stems, and with \$500. STOLEN-ON TUESDAY HIGHT, AFRIL 4, from my farm, near B-ant's Station, a light irred party Horse. Inly 14 hands high, 7 years old, and left eye a little dim-racks and paces under the and die, and incle well in harcess. I will rive 35° to reward for the apprehension of the thi-ti, and 35° for the recovery of the berree. Address cars Drawer No. 138, Loniaville, Ky. api7 d54wwf.

CRAWFORD H. BARKLEY, SUCCESSOR OF BARRING & Evans' WILLIAM O. WATER, late Copt, 57th Ky. Inf. Vols. 201 H. G. DAVIS, late of Cadiz, Ky.

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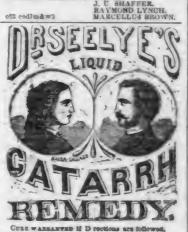
of the pre-cut War, whether paid in this Departout of the pre-cut War, whether paid in this Department or at Washington, ment or at Washington. We will Practice Law before the Millbary Commissions, Courts Martial, and Civil Courts generally—civing attention to the Collection of all Claims intrusted to sur care.

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horive may ensue, As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges ar increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed of The secretions are offensive, enough a had breast; the voice thick and mann; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes

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Another common and important symptom of Ca-hurth is that the person is obliged to clear his throas a the morning of a thick and slumy muones, which has fallen down from the head finding the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his discuss is on its way to the image, and should less no time in The above are but few of the many Catarrhal symp ns. Write for our pamphlet describing inptome; it will be sent FREE to any address.

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AN SWEATLING REMEDT FOR Coughe, Soids, Broachitto, Sore Throat Moarseness, and Irritation of the Bron shial Tubes or Lungo, Hisbitag in the Throat, and Croup. This Sirus is especially benedicial in affectious of th This skeep is especially sensential in amounts or use Throas and Bromchial Tubes, canced by Calarris, gravity assisting in its parmaness ergo when used in connection with the Remedy. If taken in time, it never falls to cure the severest cases of Croup. Being agreeable to the tasts, safe for children, speedy in its effects, giving strength to the voice and image, it will soon that its way into every family in the land when it are hotale.

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ison other asticles. "O to 10 ave, and then it is at your opinous sond one dellar as the the article or not. One of these envelopes will be southly mail or receip '55 cents. Nove for \$1, eleven for \$1, thirty for \$5, sixty we for \$10, and one bundred for \$15. At \$2NTS wanted every where "crest indiscements it disc and greate to act as such. Fail not to cond for of the condition of the condi

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